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ABSTRACT

This is the twelfth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other topics include Chiang Kai-Shek, Mao Tze-Tung, the Chinese Communist Party, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, modern world personalities, Chinese festivals, Chinese New Year, and China's Agriculture. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME XII
LESSONS 120-131

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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JAMES R. KOENIG
Colonel, USA
Director

CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume XII

Lessons 120-131

December 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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Jyǎng Shŕ
第一百二十課 蔣介石

第一部 對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國
Jyǎng Shŕ
人王中談蔣介石.

Jyǎng Shŕ
李: 貴國的蔣介石總統對中國近幾十年的
歷史很有影響.請您給我說一說.

Jyǎng Shŕ
王: 蔣介石還有一個名字叫中正,一八八六
Jè Jyāng
年生在中國東南部浙江省的一個小
tswūn
村子裏.九歲的時候他的父親就死了.那
時候他家的生活很苦,家裏沒有甚麼錢.

李: 他後來到日本去念書了,對不對?

王: 他本來在他老家上中學,一九零六年,他
二十歲的時候到日本去了一次.那年他
kǎu
從日本回來考進了保定軍官學校,念了
tyāu sywǎn
一年多就被挑選了派到日本去念書.一
九零八年他到日本進了一個軍官預備
學校.

李: 他甚麼時候參加的革命呢?

L.120

蔣中正 總統

王:他一九零八年參加了在日本的中國革
命組織.

李:他甚麼時候在日本軍官學校畢的業?

王:一九一零年他在日本陸軍的砲兵第十
三團服務.後來他進了日本的軍官學校.
這個時候中國的革命快開始,他高興的
沒等在日本軍官學校畢業就跟朋友一
塊坐船回到了上海.

李:他回國以後做了些甚麼事呢?

Swūn
王:他回到上海不久,孫中山先生就派他去
Jè Jyāng
攻擊浙江省政府.他帶着一隊敢死隊半
Jè Jyāng kù
夜去攻擊浙江省政府和一個軍火庫.在
kù
天亮以前他們就佔了那個軍火庫.這是
他對革命的第一個貢獻.

李:後來他又擔任些甚麼工作?

Ywán Kǎi Swūn
王:袁世凱作了總統反對孫中山和革命黨
的人,所以從一九一二年到一九一九年
Jyǎng Shŕ lwò
蔣介石就各地方跑,聯絡各地方的革命
3

同志(jr)計劃怎麼推翻北京(Jīng)政府. 一九二三年他和幾位國民黨黨員到俄(È)國去參觀過一次.

李: 革命軍從廣東北伐(fá) 是蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)領導的麼?

王: 是的. 那時候國民黨跟共產黨合作, 從廣州打到中國中部佔了上海南京(Jīng).

李: 聽說一九二七年國民黨內(nèi)部分裂(lyè)成左派和右派. 那時候蔣(Jyǎng)代表的是不是右派?

王: 是的, 那個分裂(lyè)對中國以後幾十年的歷史影響很大. 他因為有很多軍隊擁(yūng)護所以勝利了. 國民黨左派一部分也跟着蔣(Jyǎng)總統到南京(Jīng)去了. 另外一部分就變成了後來一部分的共產黨, 做地下活動. 開始了以後幾十年的國共鬥(dòu)爭.

李: 有的書說蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)領導的國民革命軍最後在一九二八年進了北平以後, 東北和中國各省都統一了. 對不對?

王: 一九二八年中國看着好像統一了似的, 其實各省跟蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)不太合作還打了好幾年內(nèi)戰.

李: 那個時候中國共產黨已經有了軍隊了麼?

王: 那時候中共已經有了軍隊. 蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)盡他最大的力量打共產黨.

李: 蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)在一九二八年統一了中國, 在經濟, 教育, 社會, 和別的方面他有沒有甚麼貢獻?

王: 蔣(Jyǎng)介石(Shŕ)發動很多的改革, 像一九三四年開始的新生活運動. 一九三五年開始的國民經濟建設運動, 等等. 對中國社會經濟的進步都有不少貢獻.

李: 一九三七年中日戰爭開始的時候, 國民政府是不是還正在跟共產黨打呢?

王: 那時候因為有了外頭來的共同的敵人, 國民政府跟共產黨就不打了. 他們就暫(jàn)

dǐ kàng
時聯合起來一塊抵抗共同的敵人.

李:後來為甚麼兩黨又打起來了呢?

dǐ kàng
王:共產黨利用國民政府抵抗日本的時候
kwò chūng
擴充他們的軍隊,很少跟日本軍隊打,到
一九四五年日本投降了以後,就跟國民
政府又打起來了.一九四九年中共佔了
Jyǎng jàn
整個大陸,國民政府在蔣總統領導下暫
時搬到台灣住下了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Jyǎng Jyèshŕ (Chiang Kai-shek)

Lee: Your honorable country's Jyǎng Jyèshŕ, the President, has had a great deal of influence upon Chinese history of the recent decades. Will you please tell me something about him?

Wáng: Jyǎng Jyèshŕ has another name, called Jūngjèng. He was born in a small village in Jèjyāng Province in Southeast China. His father died when he was only nine years old. His family lived a hard life because they didn't have much money.

Lee: Later he went to study in Japan, didn't he?

Wáng: At first he went to a high school in his hometown. In 1906, when he was twenty, he visited Japan. When he returned from Japan that year, he was admitted by examination to the Military Academy in Bǎudìng (Paoting). After a little more than a year he was selected and sent to study in Japan. In 1908, he went to Japan and entered an officers' candidate school.

Lee: When did Jyǎng join the revolution?

Wáng: In 1908 he joined a Chinese revolutionary organization in Japan.

Lee: When did he graduate from the military academy in Japan?

Wáng: In 1910, he served with the Thirteenth Artillery Regiment of the Japanese Army. Later he entered the Japanese Military Academy. By that time the revolution in China was about to succeed. He was so happy that he returned to Shanghai by ship with some friends before he graduated from the Japanese Military Academy.

Lee: What did he do after he returned?

Wáng: Shortly after he returned to Shanghai, he was sent by Mr. Swūn Jūngshān to attack the Provincial Government of Jèjyāng. He took a suicide squad to attack the office of the Provincial Government and an armory at midnight. They took the armory before dawn. That was a great contribution to the revolution.

Lee: What other things was he in charge of after that?

L.120

Wáng: When Ywán Shr̀kǎi was President, he was against Swūn Jūngshān and the people of the revolutionary party. So between 1912 and 1919 Jyǎng Jyèshŕ was busily running around doing liaison work between his comrade revolutionists in various places, and planning on how to bring down the Běijīng (Peking) Regime. In 1923 Jyǎng visited Russia with a few other members of the Nationalist Party.

Lee: Was the Northern Expedition of the revolutionary army led by Jyǎng Jyèshŕ from Gwǎngdūng (Kwangtung)?

Wáng: Yes. At that time the (Kuomintang) Nationalist Party cooperated with the Communist Party and fought from Gwǎngjōu (Kwangchow) to Central China, taking Shànghai and Nánjīng(Nánking).

Lee: It is said that in 1927, there was an internal split, dividing the Nationalist Party into leftist and rightist factions. Was Jyǎng a representative of the rightist faction then?

Wáng: Yes, that split had a tremendous impact on the history of China of the ensuing decades. Since Jyǎng had the army, he won. A portion of the leftist elements in the Nationalist Party followed Jyǎng to Nánjīng (Nánking), while another became a part of the Communist Party who turned thereafter to underground activities, and thereby started the bitter Nationalist-Communist struggle in the subsequent decades.

Lee: Some books say that the Revolutionary Army finally entered Běijīng (Peking) in 1928. Were all provinces and Manchuria united by then?

Wáng: In 1928, China appeared united. Actually, few provinces went along with Jyǎng. Civil war went on for quite a few more years.

Lee: Did the Chinese Communists have an armed force by then?

Wáng: Yes. The Chinese Communists had already had a military force by then. However, Jyǎng Jyèshŕ tried his best to fight the Communists.

Lee: Jyǎng Jyèshŕ unified China in 1928. After that, did he make any contributions to education, to the economy, in social and other respects?

Wáng: Jyǎng Jyèshŕ embarked on a number of reforms, such as the New Life Movement, launched in 1934, the National Economic Reconstruction Campaign, and so forth. They were all contributions to the social and economic progress of China.

Lee: Was the Nationalist Government still fighting the Communists when the Sino-Japanese War started in 1937?

Wáng: Due to the appearance of a common enemy from without, the National Government and the Communists stopped fighting. They joined forces temporarily to resist the common enemy.

Lee: Why did the two parties resume fighting afterwards?

Wáng: The Communists took advantage of the period of time when the National Government was resisting Japan, to expand their military forces, while they themselves avoided frequent confrontation with the Japanese troops. After Japan surrendered in 1945, they resumed fighting with the National Government. In 1949, when the Chinese Communists took over the entire mainland, the National Government, under the leadership of President Jyǎng, moved to Taiwan and settled there temporarily.

Vocabulary

第二部 生詞

1.	dānrèn	擔任	V:	undertake, serve (as)
2.	dǎngywán	黨員	N:	party member
3.	dìsyà hwódùng	地下活動	N:	underground activity
4.	dwèi	隊	M:	squad, team
5.	fēnlyèchéng	分裂成	V:	divided into
5.1	fēnlyè	分裂	V/N:	cleave, divide itself/ cleavage
6.	gǎnsždwèi	敢死隊	N:	dare-to-die corps
7.	gùngtúng	共同	ADV:	joint, jointly, common
8.	Gwó-Gùng Dòujēng	國共鬥爭	N:	The Nationalist-Communist Conflict (Struggle)
8.1	dòujēng	鬥爭	N:	struggle, conflict
9.	jìn dzwèidà lìlyàng	盡最大力量	Ph:	exert maximum effort
9.1	lìlyàng	力量	N:	strength, power
9.2	jìn	盡	V:	exert, use up, complete
9.3	yǒu lìlyang	有力量	SV:	to be powerful
10.	jyūnhwǒkù	軍火庫	N:	ammunition depot
11.	jyūngwān sywésyàu	軍官學校	N:	Officers' School
12.	jyūngwān yùbèi sywésyàu	軍官預備學校	N:	Officers' Preparatory School
13.	kǎujìn	考進	V:	pass examination and enter
13.1	kǎu	考	V:	give or take an examination
14.	kwòchūng	擴充	V/N:	expand/ expansion
15.	lìyùng	利用	V/N:	use, utilize/ use, utilization
16.	nèibù	內部	N:	interior
17.	pài	派	N:	clique, faction
17.1	dzwǒpài	左派	N:	leftist faction
17.2	yòupài	右派	N:	rightist faction
18.	shènglì	勝利	SV/N:	victory
19.	Syīnshēnghwó Yùndùng	新生活運動	N:	The New Life Movement

20.	tswūndz	村子	N:	village
21.	túngjr̀	同志	N:	comrade
22.	tyāusywǎn	挑選	V:	select
	22 .1 tyāu	挑	V:	select
23.	yūnghù	擁護	V:	support (a principle or a person)
24	běifā	北伐	PH:	Northern Expedition

Notes

1.	Jèjyāng	浙江	PW:	Chekiang Province
2.	Jyǎng Jyè-shŕ	蔣介石	N:	Chiang Kai-shek
	2.1 Jūng-jèng	Chiang 蔣中正	N:	Chiang Chung-cheng(Kai-shek)
3.	Bǎudìng	保定	N:	Paoting (city in Hopei Province)
4.	Gwǎngjōu	廣州	N:	Kwangchow (Canton, city in South China)
5.	Nánjīng	南京	N:	Nanking (Capital of China)

生詞練習

1. 如果在這一帶村子裏發現敵人立刻就用無線電報告後方的空軍單位.

2. 他想考進大學以後,準備念歷史要是考不進就只好去當兵了.

3. 中國軍官百分之九十是軍官學校畢業的.

tyāu
4. a. 這一百個人當中只挑選了二十個人去受空降訓練.

tyāu tyāu tyāu
b. 在這個舖子裏挑來挑去也挑不出甚麼值錢的東西.

5. 美國陸軍軍官有的是西點軍校畢業的,有的是陸軍軍官預備學校畢業的.

6. 今天早上有一隊中國飛機轟炸中共的海軍基地.

7. 第三連的敢死隊在天亮以前,佔領了王村西北的一零二號山.

8. 離王村十英里的敵人軍火庫(kù),昨天夜裏忽然爆炸了.聽說是我們的游擊隊炸的.

9. 王同志擔(dān)(担)任這種聯絡工作最合適.

10. 中共宣佈,從一九四九年以來,共產黨員增加二十倍.

11. 共產黨彼此都用'同志'這個名詞.

12. 這是一個秘密的組織內部詳細的情形恐怕知道的人很少.

13. 國民黨裏分左右兩派.左派的黨員在一九四九年以後很多跟中國共產黨合作了.

14. 抗戰剛開始的時候,中共宣佈擁(yūng)護中央(yāng)政府共同抵抗日本.

15. 最後的勝利一定屬於我們的.

16. 現在中共正在世界各國發動地下活動.

17. a. 國共鬥爭是在北伐(fā)成功以後開始的.

b. 中共佔領大陸以後就開始階級鬥爭.

18. a. 我盡了最大的力量念中文.

b. 每一個同志都應當盡他的力量服務.

c. 一個人的力量不夠,如果大家聯合起來那麼這種力量就大了.

d. 我想自由中國總有一天有力量打回大陸去.

19. 新生活運動提倡以後把以前很多不好的地方都改了.

20. 蘇聯是民主國家共同的敵人.

21. 有的學生利用上課的時候做別的事情.

22. 國防語言學院從一九六三年以後就大
kwòchūng
大的擴充了.

23. a. 第二次世界大戰以後,德國分裂(lyè)成東德跟西德.

b. 原子彈是利用原子分裂所發生的原子能.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 蔣總統生在甚麼地方？
2. 他是那年生的？
3. 他家的情形怎麼樣？
4. 他幾歲的時候，他父親就死了？
5. 他到日本去過幾次？
6. 頭一次從日本回來的時候，他進了甚麼學校？
7. 為甚麼他又第二次到日本去呢？
8. 他是那年在那兒參加的中國革命組織？
9. 他在日本念完了軍官預備學校以後，立刻就進了軍官學校嗎？
10. 他在日本軍官學校畢了業嗎？為甚麼？
11. 他回國以後對革命的第一個貢獻是甚麼？
12. 袁世凱作了總統以後，他又擔任了些甚麼反對袁世凱的工作？
13. 他在一九二三年又到甚麼地方去參觀過一次？

14. 革命軍北伐是誰領導的?

15. 革命軍北伐是從甚麼地方開始的?

16. 革命軍從廣東北伐的時候是跟誰合作的?

17. 那次北伐打到了甚麼地方?

18. 一九二七年國民党分裂成了幾派?

19. 蔣總統那時候代表那派?

20. 他所代表的右派是怎麼得到勝利的?

21. 左派的人後來就變成了甚麼?

22. 那次的分裂對中國以後幾十年的歷史有很大的影響嗎?

23. 蔣總統領導的國民革命是在一九二八年統一的中國麼?

24. 在那個時候中國共產党是不是也有了軍隊?

25. 一九二八年以後中國在經濟,教育,社會和別的方面有甚麼貢獻?

26. 一九三七年中日戰爭開始的時候國民政府還跟共產党打嗎?為甚麼?

27. 共產党抵抗日本的時候常跟日本人作戰麼？為甚麼？

28. 甚麼時候國民政府又跟共產党打起來了？

29. 一九四九年在國民政府和共產党的鬥爭下，中國的歷史上發生了一件甚麼重要的事？

30. 我們這個學校是甚麼時候擴充的？

31. 合作就是力量嗎？為甚麼？

32. 陣地的挑選對作戰的勝利有甚麼關係？

IV Translation Exercise

1. If he wants people to support him, he must allow people to know him better.
2. In modern warfare it is very hard to make use of dare-to-die corps in fighting. The men would be killed even before they saw the enemy.
3. He undertook the work of a translator prior to his present job of teaching.
4. It is for the people to decide whom they want to select as their leader.
5. Fifty five young people took the examinations, passed them, and entered the military academy.
6. The interior of this building is quite beautiful. But the outside looks too old.
7. On Fridays the teachers give all our students an examination.
8. The ammunition depot is situated outside the city and is protected by very many soldiers.
9. Among the communists there are also leftists and rightists.
10. They attained victory, but many lives were lost before they did it.
11. Before they took over the city their men had already done quite a bit of underground activity.
12. The struggle between the two parties has had a history of over fifty years. Nobody seems to have achieved a victory.
13. In Communist China Máu Dzé-dūng is called Comrade Máu by all the people.
14. He exerted as much effort as he could to come to the United States so that his children can receive good schooling.

15. Prior to the Second World War the Chinese people carried out a movement known as the New Life Movement.

16. When parents ask them to choose, children usually choose a larger piece of cake.

17. This medicine is very powerful. You need only take one tablet to get well.

18. Are you able to utilize your time properly when you study?

19. Human beings are divided into males and females.

20. The party was divided into leftist and rightist cliques.

21. If we work jointly to select a leader, we shall surely get the man we want.

22. Many soldiers, after receiving basic training, want to enter the officer's school.

23. This school is being expanded. Soon there will be four thousand students here.

24. Several ball teams came to this school to have contests with our team.

25. Although he is not a party member, he has done quite a lot of underground work for the Communist Party.

V. Reading

A. 中國 國歌

中華民國雖然在一九一二年成立了，可是野心的軍人還不斷的破壞革命工作。Swūn孫中山先生知道要統一中國，需要有革命鬥爭精神的軍隊來消myè滅野心的軍人；所以在一九二四年在廣東黃pǔ埔設立軍官學校，並且寫了幾句話鼓勵這個學校的軍官學生。這幾句話後來就成了中國國歌的歌詞。至於那個歌，是程庭yǔn筠先生作的。

這個歌先是中國國民黨的黨歌，一九二八年北fā伐勝利，中國統一以後，政府要選國歌，挑選了二千多個歌，最後還是覺得這個最好。到了一九三零年政府就決定用這個歌作國歌。

中國國歌的歌詞是用文言寫的。我們沒時候詳細研究歌詞的意思。現在把歌詞裏沒學

過的字的聲音和大概的意思寫在下面：

wú dzūng
三民主義，吾黨所宗，以建民國，以進大同。
dž ěr sù fěi syè
咨爾多士，為民前鋒，夙夜匪懈，主義是從。
chř chín chř jūng dé gwàn chè jūng
矢勤矢勇，必信必忠，一心一德，貫徹始終。

第一行的意思是我們按着三民主義的道理來建設民國，來完成世界成為一家人的目標。第二行的意思是這些前進的革命黨員領導人民，無論甚麼時候都按着三民主義的精神作事。第三行的意思是我們必得要不斷的，非常勇敢的鬥爭。必得擁護三民主義，盡最大力量為國家服務，完成自己的任務。

yŭng（擁）

歌詞	N:	lyric
行 háng	N:	lines

B. 句子

（一）按他說很勇敢的人才敢看鬥牛。

（二）一個朝代到了土地不夠，社會發生革命，那

個朝代就滅亡(wáng)了.

(三)射擊訓練不能隨便挑選標靶(bǎ).

(四)信共產主義的人,盡量利用階級(jyē jí)鬥爭發動革命.

(五)敵人把野戰砲都留在這兒了.

(六)誰敢說地球永遠存在?

(七)為了炸野戰爐灶(lú dzàu)這麼小的目標犧(syī)牲不值得.

簡体字练习

(一)共产党主张阶级斗争

(二)敌人把野战砲留在这儿了

(三)这个字我没学过

(四)共产党不拥护三民主义

(五)他尽最大力量服务社会

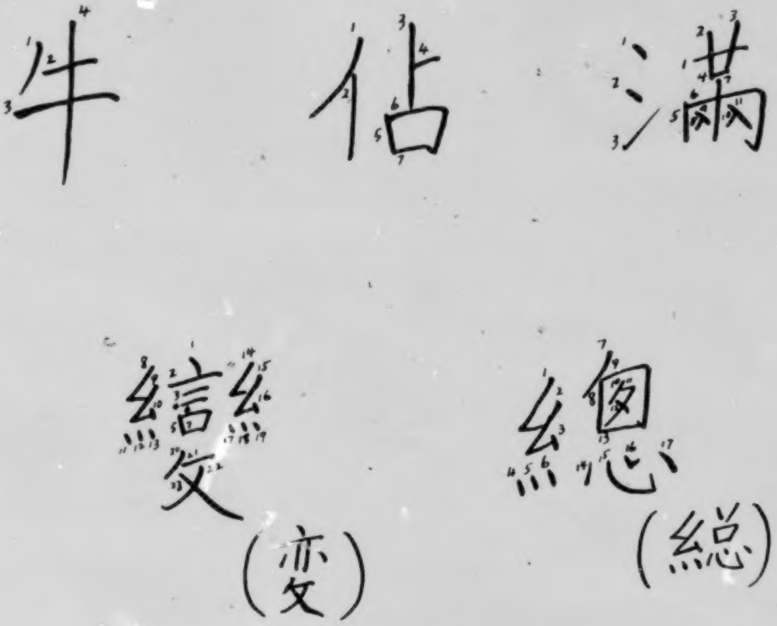
C. Characters (No.796-803)

796.	鬭 鬥 (斗)	dòu	V: fight	鬭爭 - struggle, conflict 鬭牛 - fight a bull, a bullfight
797.	滅 (灭)	myè	V: extinguish	消滅 - annihilate 滅wáng - destroy (a nation, a race)
798.	野	yě	SV: be wild	野心 - ambition (derogatory) 野戰砲 - field piece 野戰lú dzàu - field range (cooking)
799.	挑	tyāu	V: pick out, provoke	挑選 - select
800.	選 (选)	sywǎn	V: choose, elect	挑選 - select
801.	按	àn	CV: according to	按着 - according to

802.	標 byāu	BF: mark	目標 - target,aim 標靶 - target (shooting)
803.	盡 jìn 盡 (尽)	BF:all, utmost	盡最大力量 - exert maximum effort 盡量 - to do the utmost

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 526-530)



B. Radicals

1. 牛 (ox, 93) as the word: 牛

2. 亻(man, 9) as in: 佔

3. 氵(water, 85) as in: 滿

4. 言 (words, 149) as in: 變

5. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 總

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on finals r and z:

Yale	Wade-Giles with Initials	Wade-Giles Without Initials
r	-ih	jih
z	-u*	---

*This is a peculiar final which, when used, changes the spelling of the initial preceding it.

2. a. Write down the W-G equivalents:

chr
jr
r
shr

b.

Yale	W-G*
dz	tzu
sz	ssu, szu
tsz	tz'u

* As it has been mentioned in Note of paragraph 1, W-G spellings are given here for the sake of clarity.

3. The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第一百二十一課

第一部 對話

師司令部的參謀長王中跟幾位參謀張明趙(Jàu)天李文研究作戰的計劃.

王:情報軍官剛剛給我報告,我們的偵察機發現有大批敵人的車隊正往南開.大概預備在一個集給地區集中預備攻擊我們.師長讓我跟各位商量作戰計劃.

張:敵人的車隊都包括(kwò)些甚麼?

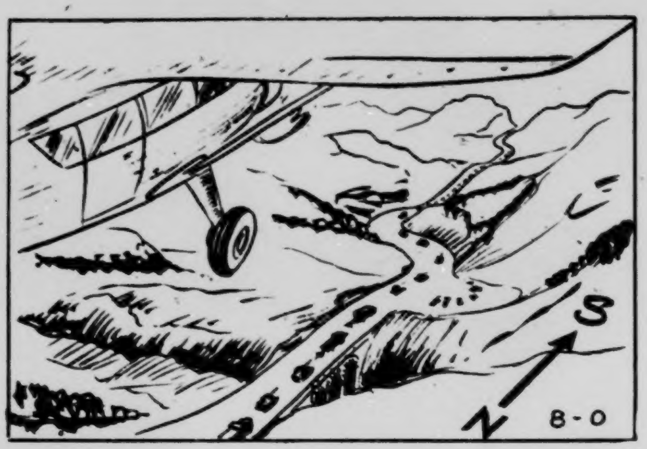
王:有戰車,載重車,大炮,裝甲(jyǎ)車,跟原動牽引(chyān yǐn)車.

趙(Jàu):敵人的車隊有没有戰鬥機掩護呢?

王:我們的偵察機回來說他們的車隊没有戰鬥機掩護,所以我們的偵察機才敢飛的很低(dǐ)的去偵察.

李:除了用砲兵轟擊他們以外,我們也可以請空軍基地的轟炸機去轟炸.

L.121



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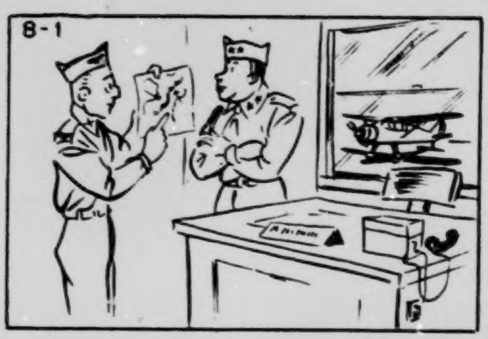

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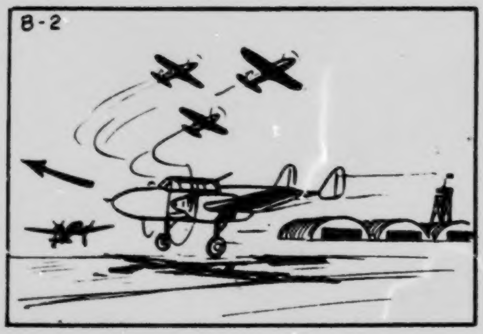

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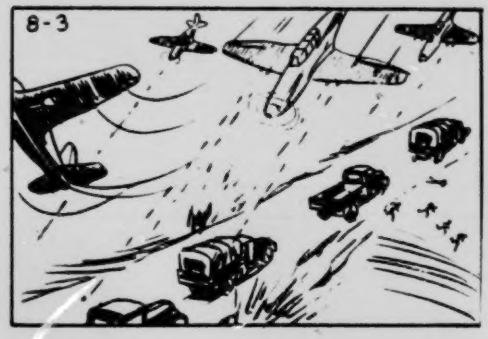

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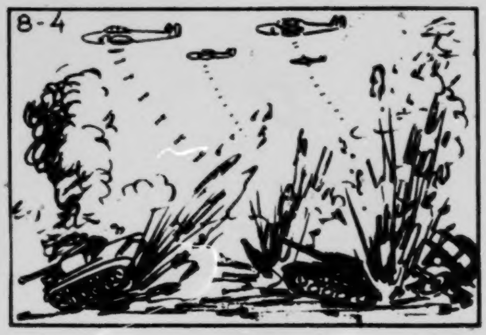

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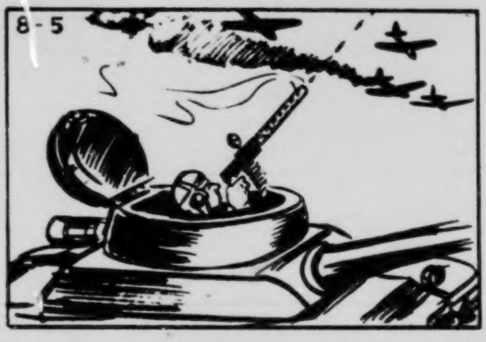

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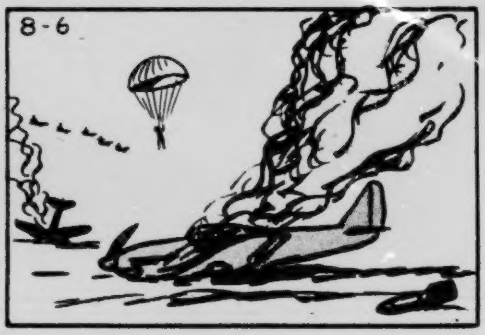


8-6

王: 最好請他們用俯(fǔ)衝轟炸的辦法,更準確(chywè)一點.

張: 敵人的主要補給路離海岸很近,我們也可以請我們艦(jyàn)隊的戰艦(jyàn)用大炮轟擊他們.戰艦(jyàn)上面十六英寸的大炮火力比我們陸軍普通的砲還要大.

趙: 我們艦(jyàn)隊有兩艘(sǒu)航空母艦(jyàn)停在海岸附近,也可以請航空母艦(jyàn)上的飛機去轟炸他們.

王: 我知道有幾艘(sǒu)潛(chyán)水艇(tǐng)都可以發射電導飛彈可以請他們幫着轟擊敵人.這樣陸軍海軍空軍協(syé)調作戰,敵人的損失一定很大.

李: 我們最好有一個計劃,先用電導飛彈攻擊他們的軍隊,再請海軍戰艦(jyàn)轟擊,跟着用空軍轟炸,最後才用砲兵攻擊他們;要不然電導飛彈可能把我們自己的轟炸機打中了.

王：我們不但得去轟炸他們的主要補給路，也得轟炸他們的砲兵陣地。

趙：好像前幾天情報軍官報告過，他們的砲兵陣地前頭有很利害的反戰車防禦，有雷區，也有戰車障礙 jàng ài 物，防戰車壕 háu，甚麼的。我們要是不轟擊他們的砲兵陣地，我們裝甲 jyǎ 部隊過去的時候一定吃虧 kwēi。

王：我們現在已經決定要用空軍轟炸敵人。敵人也一定會調動很多戰鬥機來抵抗 dǐ kàng 我們。所以我想我們的空軍得先轟炸敵人的空軍基地，等制空權 chywán 在我們手裏才能派轟炸機去轟炸；要不然我們飛機的損失 swǔn shr̄ 一定很大。

張：您看我們得到制空權 chywán 以後，需要用多少天才能破壞敵人的主要補給路呢？

王：三天應當夠了。我想我們的砲兵跟海軍空軍可以同時轟炸轟擊敵人的主要補給路跟砲兵陣地。

張: 您預備用甚麼樣兒的部隊呢?

王: 我預備用裝甲部隊做先頭攻擊部隊.先用戰車攻擊,人員損(swŭn)失(shr̄)可以小一點.

趙: 您計劃用甚麼戰術呢?

王: 要是我們的戰車夠多,我們可以正面攻擊,一突(tù)破敵人的陣地就可以接着擴(kwò)張戰果.

李: 我們的戰車夠不夠多?

王: 可惜我們的戰車不夠多,所以不能用正面攻擊的戰術.

張: 要是不能正面攻擊可以用包翼(yì)的戰術繞(ràu)過敵人的側(tsè)翼(yì)攻擊敵人的後方.

王: 張參謀,這次攻擊請你做作戰計劃.你明天給我,我拿去跟師長研究.

張: 是的.我立刻就辦.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chief-of-Staff of the Division Headquarters, Wáng Jūng, studies the battle plan with staff officers Jāng Míng, Jàu Tyān, and Lǐ Wén.

Wáng: The intelligence officer just reported to me that our reconnaissance planes discovered a big enemy convoy heading south, probably planning to assemble at an assembly point and attack us. The Division Commander asked me to discuss the battle plan with you gentlemen.

Jāng: What does the enemy convoy consist of?

Wáng: It consists of tanks, trucks, artillery pieces, armored cars and prime movers.

Jàu: Did the enemy convoy have air cover?

Wáng: Our reconnaissance planes returned and reported that their convoy had no fighter cover. That was why our reconnaissance planes dared to fly low and reconnoiter.

Lǐ: Besides using artillery to bombard them, we can also request our air base to send bombers to bomb them.

Wáng: It is best that we ask them to dive-bomb, so that they can hit the targets more accurately.

Jāng: The enemy supply route is very close to the sea shore. We can also request our fleet to use artillery pieces on the warships to bombard them. Our 16 in. artillery pieces are more powerful than our ordinary artillery pieces.

Jàu: Our fleet has two aircraft carriers stationed near the sea shore. Therefore we can also ask the airplanes on the aircraft carriers to bomb them.

Wáng: I know that there are several submarines which can project guided missiles. We can also ask them to help. Thus, the Army, Navy, and Air Force can fight side by side. The enemy will take a great loss.

Lǐ: We better have a plan. First, we must use guided missiles to attack their convoy. Then we must ask the warships to bombard them. This must be followed by air bombing. Finally, we must use artillery to bombard them. Otherwise, the guided missiles might hit our own bombers.

Wáng: We will have to bomb not only their main supply route but also their artillery position.

Jàu: It seems that the intelligence officer has reported that in front of their artillery position there are very strong anti-tank defense works. They have a mine field as well as tank obstacles and anti-tank ditches, and so forth. If we don't bombard their artillery position, our armored units will suffer great losses when crossing.

Wáng: We have already decided to use the air force to bomb the enemy. They will redeploy many fighter airplanes to resist us. Therefore, I think our air force should first bomb the enemy air base. After we have gained supremacy, we can send bombers to bomb them. Otherwise, our planes might take a big loss.

Jāng: In your opinion, in how many days can we destroy the enemy's main supply routes after we have air supremacy?

Wáng: Three days should be enough. I think our artillery, navy, and air force can bombard and bomb the enemy main supply routes and their artillery position.

Jāng: What troops do you plan to use?

Wáng: I plan to use armored units first, as the spearhead, attacking them with tanks. Casualties will be smaller.

Jàu: What tactics do you plan to use?

Wáng: If we have enough tanks, we will make a frontal attack. As soon as we break through the enemy position, we can expand the battle.

Lǐ: Do we have enough tanks?

Wáng: Unfortunately, we don't have enough tanks. Therefore, we will not be able to use frontal attack tactics.

Jāng: If we cannot use the frontal attack, we can use outflanking tactics to go around the enemy's flanks and attack their rear area.

Wáng: Staff Officer Jāng, would you make a battle plan for this attack and give it to me tomorrow. I will take it to the Division Commander and study it with him.

Jāng: Yes, sir. I will take care of it immediately.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

24.	chēdwèi	車隊	N:	convoy (land)
25.	chíngbàujyūngwān	情報軍官	N:	intelligence officer (G2 officer)
25.1	tsānèrjyūngwān	參二軍官	N:	G2 officer
26.	chyāngshǒu	槍手	N:	gunner (machine gun, automatic rifle, etc)
27.	dyàndǎufēidàn	電導飛彈	N:	guided missile
28.	dyàndž	電子	N:	electron
28.1	dyàndžsywé	電子學	N:	electronics
29.	fēijīkù	飛機庫	N:	hangar
30.	fǔchūnghūngjà	俯衝轟炸	V/N:	dive bombing
31.	hángkūngmǔjyàn	航空母艦	N:	aircraft carrier
31.1	hángkūng	航空	N:	aviation
32.	jàndòuchēlyàng	戰鬥車輛	N:	combat vehicle
33.	jàndòujī	戰鬥機	N:	fighter (airplane)
34.	jànjyàn	戰艦	N:	battleship, warship, capital ship
35.	jēnchájī	偵察機	N:	reconnaissance plane
36.	jípǔchē	吉普車	N:	jeep
37.	jr̀kūngchywán	制空權	N:	air supremacy
38.	jǔyàubǔjílù	主要補給路	N:	main supply route
39.	jyàndwèi	艦隊	N:	fleet
40.	jyànglwòsǎn	降落傘	N:	parachute
41.	kūngjyūnjūngdwèi	空軍中隊	N:	squadron (air force)
42.	pàutǎdǐnggài	炮塔頂蓋	N:	cupola
42.1	pàutǎ	炮塔	N:	turret
43.	pèihé	配合	V/N:	coordinate

44.	syúnyángjyàn	巡洋艦	N:	cruiser
45.	tyàu	跳	V:	jump
46.	ywándùngchyānyǐnchē	原動牽引車	N:	prime mover

生詞練習

1. 那個車隊包括(kwò)五輛(lyàng)裝甲(jyǎ)車,四十輛(lyàng)載重車.

2. a. 王中校是第五軍的情報軍官.

   b. 參二軍官的工作多半是關於情報方面的工作.

3. 王中士是一個重機關槍組的槍手.

4. a. 我們可以用無線電在地面指揮(hwēi)電導飛彈.

   b. 用電或是無線電來引(yǐn)導(控制)飛彈就是電導.

   c. 飛彈裏頭有大量的燃(rán)料.

5. a. 電子是科學上的新名詞.

   b. 研究電子方面的學科我們就叫它電子學.

6. 在飛機場裏有很多飛機庫(kù)有大的也有小的.

7. 現在的空軍轟炸敵人的時候很少用俯(fǔ)衝轟炸了.

8. a. 世界上航空母艦(jyàn)最多的國家是美國.

b. 航空是美國主要的交通.

9. 戰鬥車輛(lyàng)都有裝甲,像戰車,裝甲車,甚麼的.

10. 這艘(sōu)航空母艦(jyàn)上的飛機多半兒是戰鬥機.

11. 戰艦(jyàn)的裝甲雖然很厚,可是速(sù)度很快.

12. 我們派了兩架偵察機去偵察敵人的陣地.

13. 在第二次世界大戰的時候,吉普(jǐpǔ)車是最有用的交通工具.

14. a. 美國軍隊在法國作戰的時候有完全的制空權(chywán).

b. 此次作戰的時候,制空權(chyán)完全在我們的手裏.

15. 一零一號公路是我們補給前方的主要補給路.

16. 美國的第七艦(jyàn)隊在西太平洋,第六艦(jyàn)隊在歐洲.

17. 空軍部隊的主要裝備是降落傘.

18. 中國空軍的組織不大,就有九十個中隊.每一個中隊有二十七架飛機.

19. a. 每一個戰車上都有一個炮塔(tă).士兵們就從那兒進出.

b. 在一個新式的巡(syún)洋艦(jyàn)上一共有四個炮塔(tă).

20. 砲兵跟工兵的任務是配(pèi)合步兵作戰.

21. 巡(Syún)洋艦(jyàn)的最高速(sù)度是每小時三十五海里.

22. 他從一個很高的地方跳(tyàu)下來.

23. 原動牽引(chyānyǐn)車用的燃(rán)料跟普通汽車用的不太一樣.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 偵察機發現敵人車隊的時候，應當怎麼辦？
2. 情報軍官管些甚麼事？
3. 情報軍官為甚麼也叫參二軍官？
4. 戰車裡為甚麼有槍手？
5. 機關槍的槍手為甚麼得知道機關槍的構造？
6. 電導飛彈跟平常的飛彈有甚麼不一樣？
7. 電導飛彈是不是用電子領導的？
8. 你在學校的時候學過電子學嗎？
9. 電導飛彈跟電子有沒有關係？
10. 甚麼時候飛機得用俯衝轟炸的戰術？
11. 飛機俯衝轟炸的時候有甚麼危險？
12. 航空母艦是甚麼樣的船？
13. 為甚麼現在航空很要緊？
14. 甚麼是戰鬥車輛？
15. 甚麼是戰鬥機？

16. 戰鬥機有多少不一樣的任務？

17. 為甚麼現在航空母艦差不多已經代替了戰艦？

18. 戰艦平常有多少噸重？

19. 偵察機的任務是甚麼？

20. 為甚麼空軍得有基地？

21. 海軍為甚麼需要基地？

22. 吉普車有甚麼好處？

23. 打仗的時候為甚麼制空權很要緊？

24. 甚麼是主要補給路？

25. 美國的第七艦隊在台灣的任務是甚麼？

26. 降落傘有甚麼用？

27. 一個空軍中隊大概有多少架飛機？

28. 戰車為甚麼有炮塔頂蓋？

29. 巡洋艦比戰艦大嗎？

30. 兩個人從一架飛機裡同時用降落傘跳下去有甚麼壞處？

31. 這一班的學生都是同時到這個學校來的嗎？

32. 甚麼是原動牽引車？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Since we have received information that the enemy convoy will pass the foot of Hill 101, we must notify our Air Force to bomb them.

2. Colonel Smith is our division intelligence officer. He graduated from both the War College and the Army Advanced Intelligence School.

3. A gunner of either a machine gun or an automatic rifle should know thoroughly the mechanism of his weapon.

4. Not all missiles are electronically guided. Some are just ordinary missiled; like those used by the German Army in World War II.

5. Both the USA and the Soviet Union have guided missiles. These are able to reach the other's territory. We believe American missiles are better.

6. The study of electronics is now very popular because many college students want to know something about electrons.

7. The commander has ordered our reconnaissance planes out of all the hangars at the base so that they might take off within minutes.

8. The best way to destroy enemy aircraft carriers is the use of divebombing which should have a better chance of success.

9. Seven out of ten youths we talked to are interested in aviation because they all want to go to the moon.

10. There are all kinds of combat vehicles including jeeps and prime movers.

11. Fighters used on a carrier should not be the same as those of the Air Force because a carrier does not have enough space for large planes.

12. Nowadays the main forces of a fleet are not battleships but modern carriers which can hold several tens of fighters and bombers.

13. Before our marines landed, our Air Force had already obtained air supremacy in the landing area.

14. The most important mission of our Air Force this week is to cut off the enemy's main supply route by continuous bombing.

15. All officers and enlisted men of an airborn unit should know how to pack and to take good care of their parachutes.

16. In our squadron there are more reconnaissance planes than fighters. Our commander is now very worried about enemy attacks.

17. There are four carriers, two battleships, and five cruisers in our fleet; but not a single destroyer.

18. The best way to destroy a tank is not necessarily to attack its cupola, which usually is made of steel.

19. A battleship has more turrets than a carrier because it needs more naval guns for both attack and defense purposes.

20. In modern warfare coordination among different services is indispensable to victory.

V. Reading

A. 作戰計劃會議

王中參謀長與張明趙天李文三位參謀開作戰計劃會議張明把會議最重要的幾點記了下來:

(一)敵人情形.

1.敵人車隊正往南開，大概預備於一個集結地區集中攻擊我們.其車隊包括:戰車，載重車，大砲，裝甲車，原動chyānyǐn牽車.其車隊沒有戰鬥機掩護.

2.主要補給路離海岸很近.

3.砲兵陣地前頭有非常jyāngù堅固之反戰車防禦，如:雷區，戰車jàng ài碍礙物，防戰車háu壕，等等.

(二)破壞敵人陣地之計劃:

1.先從chyān潛水艇發射電導飛彈，攻擊敵人之車隊.

2. 從戰艦用戰艦上之大砲轟擊其主要補給路.

3. 空軍派飛機、先炸敵人空軍基地,得到制空權以後,三天,再協調海軍轟炸其主要補給路.

4. 再用砲兵轟擊其砲兵陣地與陣地前頭之反戰車防禦.

(三)擔任攻擊之部隊:

裝甲部隊為先頭攻擊部隊,並且先用戰車攻擊.

(四)攻擊戰術:

用包$\overset{\text{yi}}{\text{翼}}$戰術$\overset{\text{râu}}{\text{繞}}$過敵人之$\overset{\text{tsè}}{\text{側}}\overset{\text{yi}}{\text{翼}}$,攻擊敵人後方.

B. 句子　(温習)

(一)政府宣佈維持一切舊制度.

(二)他很和氣的說門牌是五號.

(三)縣長提倡教育非常熱心.

(四)紀元前幾世紀,人類開始用木頭.

(五)班長的目的要鼓勵別人也輸血.

(六)敵人不能繼續補給,自然要投降.

(七)班長命令破壞沿岸銅造的紀念物.

(八)我們的書越來越厚,名詞也越來越多.

(九)今天的考試,是怎麼担任審問俘虜的工作.

(十)漢朝的首都在西安,古時候的名稱是長安.

(十一)中共政府限制太多,很多東西的產量減少了.

(十二)古代 hwáng 皇帝說的話,人民覺得像聖經似的.

(十三)那家百 hwò 貨公司的設計,位置, hwán 環境,都很好.

(十四)有的動物把 shŕ 食物藏起來,所以在冬季不會餓死.

(十五)中國在亞洲,出產 fēng 豐富,對世界文化的貢獻很大.

(十六)游擊隊 chè 撤退以前,陸軍張師長 dài 戴着鋼 kwēi 盔坐在載重車上,給他們很多提示.

简体字练习

(一) 作战计划会议

(二) 敌人車队正往南开

(三) 敌人車队没有战斗机掩护

(四) 我方战舰用大砲轟击敌軍部队

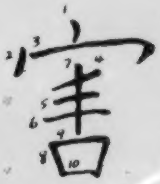
(五) 发射电導飞弹

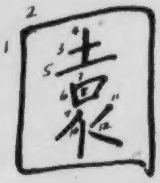
C. Characters (No. 804-810)

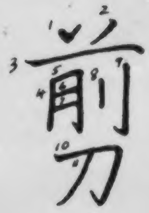
804. 議	yì	BF: discuss; consult	會議 - conference
805. 括	kwò	BF: to enfold, include	包括 - to include
806. 甲	jyǎ	BF: first "stem"; scales, armor	裝甲車 - armored car 裝甲兵 - armored troop 裝甲 - armor 裝甲部隊 - armored unit 裝甲chí兵 - armored cavalry
807. 艇	tǐng	N: small boat	chyǎn水艇 - submarine 艦艇 - war vessel
808. 艦	jyàn	BF: war ship	戰艦 - battle ship 艦艇 - war vessel syún洋艦 - cruiser
809. 權	chywán	N: right, power	制空權 - air supremacy
810. 協	syé	BF: in harmony, aid, union;	協調 - to coordinate or coordination

VI WRITING

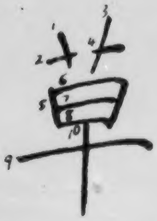
A. Writing (Characters 531-535)

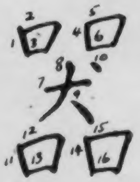






(园)





器

B. Radicals

1. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 害
2. 囗 (enclosure, 31) as in: 園
3. 刀 (knife, 18) as in: 剪
4. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 草
5. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 器

毛澤東

第一百二十二課

毛澤東跟中共領袖(syòu)

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中

談毛澤東跟別的中共領袖(syòu)

李:現在中共的領袖(syòu)還是毛澤(dzé)東麼?

王:人民共和國的主席(syí)是劉(Lyóu)少奇,不是毛澤(dzé)東.可是中國共產黨的領袖(syòu)還是毛澤(dzé)東.

李:毛澤(dzé)東的歷史您可以給我說一說麼?

王:可以,可以.不過最好你問我回答,省得我一個人說.

李:毛澤(dzé)東家裏的情形怎麼樣?

王:毛澤(dzé)東的父親是一個很有錢的農人,對他很嚴(yán).他跟他父親很不好.

李:聽說他父親沒得他同意給他娶(chyǔ)了一個比他大好幾歲的太太.

王:這也是他不滿意他父親的一個原故(gù).

李:毛澤(dzé)東小時候念書念得怎麼樣?

王:他小時候不喜歡念孔(Kǔng)子孟(Mèng)子的書,可是最喜歡看平民革命的書.

李:他上過中學麼?

王:他上過一兩年中學可是在師範(fàn)學校畢的業.

李:他師範(fàn)學校畢業以後上了大學沒有?

王:他沒上大學,就在一九一八年去北京,在北京大學圖書館作事.

李:他是不是在那時候參加的共産黨?

王:那時候中國共産黨還沒成立,他就參加了共産主義研究會.

李:中國共産黨是那年成立的?

王:是一九二一年在上海附近成立的.毛澤(dzé)東是代表湖(Hú)南參加的.

李:中國共産黨在一九二四年跟中國國民黨合作的時候,毛澤(dzé)東也參加國民政府了麼?

王:毛澤(dzé)東在一九二四年在廣州(Jōu)參加國民政府担任宣傳(chwán)部的工作.

李:聽説他後來回湖(Hú)南組織農民暴(bàu)動,結果怎麼樣?

王:史達(dá)林利用中國共産黨想混(hwùn)進國民黨,進一步控制中國.跟毛澤(dzé)東的意見不一樣.

李:毛澤(dzé)東的政策(tsè)跟史達(dá)林的有甚麼不一樣?

王：史達(dá)林的政策(tsè)是先混(hwùn)進國民黨，在國民黨反對共產黨以後，又利用工人暴(bàu)動.

李：毛澤(dzé)東不也是主張暴(bàu)動麽？

王：毛澤(dzé)東主張利用農人暴(bàu)動，因為中國工廠(chǎng)少工人不多，不容易成功.

李：毛澤(dzé)東是甚麽時候在江(Jyāng)西組織蘇維埃政府的？

王：他在一九二七年在湖(Hú)南領導農民暴(bàu)動失(shr̄)敗(bài)，就逃(táu)到江(Jyāng)西組織蘇維埃(Āi)政府.

李：國民政府的軍隊沒有去消滅他們麽？

王：從一九三〇年到一九三四年國民政府的軍隊包圍(wéi)江(Jyāng)西共區，最後共軍不能抵(dǐ)抗(kàng)就跑到西北的延(Yán)安去了.

李：為甚麽國民政府的軍隊沒追(jwēi)去消滅他們呢？

王：國民政府的軍隊追(jwēi)到西北，毛澤(dzé)東利用抵(dǐ)抗(kàng)日本的口號，鼓動人民要求政府(dǐ)抗日.結果把中共救了.

李：劉(Lyóu)少奇的歷史您也很清楚麽？

王:我知道的不太多,就知道他是蘇聯訓練的.在蘇聯住了很久.

李:中共的國務院總理周恩(Jōu Ēn)來也是留(lyóu)學蘇聯的麽?

王:周恩(Jōu Ēn)來是留(lyóu)學法國的.他在法國跟李立三組織共產黨.

李:好像周恩(Jōu Ēn)來在中國共產黨裏的地位很高.

王:他是一個社會主義者(jě),在中共黨內(nèi)的鬥爭他沒吃過甚麽虧(kwēi).

李:後來國民政府跟中共談判(pàn)和平的時候,也都是周恩(Jōu Ēn)來代表中共.

王:中共佔領大陸以後,他不但是國務院總理,並且是外交部部長,跟外國辦外交的事情.

李:現在他不是外交部長了吧?

王:現在中共的外交部長是陳毅(Chén Yì).

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Máo Tzé Tūng and Other Chinese Communist Leaders

An American, Lee, and a Chinese, Wáng Chūng, talk about Máo Tzé Tūng and other Chinese Communist Leaders.

Lee: Is Máo Tzé tūng still the leader of Communist China now?

Wáng: The President of The People's Republic is Líu Shàu Ch'í, not Máo Tzé Tūng, but he is still the leader of the Communist Party.

Lee: Can you tell me something about Máo Tzé Tūng's personal history?

Wáng: Of course. But I think it is best that you do the asking and I do the answering, so that I won't have to talk all by myself.

Lee: How about Máo Tzé Tūng's family?

Wáng: Máo's father was a wealthy farmer. He was very strict with Máo. Therefore the latter didn't get along very well with his father.

Lee: It is said that his father made him marry a girl against his will who was several years older than he. Is this true?

Wáng: Yes. This was one of the reasons that he wasn't happy with his father.

Lee: What about Máo's studies in his youth?

Wáng: He didn't like to study Confucius and Mencius' works, but he did like to read books about revolutions.

Lee: Did he ever attend a middle (high) school?

Wáng: He did for one or two years. He did graduate from a normal school.

Lee: Did he go to college after graduating from the normal school?

Wáng: No, he didn't. He worked as a librarian in Peking University in 1918.

L.122

Lee: Did he join the Communist Party at that time?

Wáng: The Chinese Communist Party wasn't established yet at that time. He joined the Communist Research Association.

Lee: When was the Chinese Communist Party established?

Wáng: It was established in 1921 near Shanghai. Máo joined the Party as a delegate from Húnán Province.

Lee: Did Máo join the Nationalist Government during 1924 when the Chinese Communist Party was cooperating with the Nationalist Party?

Wáng: Máo joined the Nationalist Government in 1924 at Canton. He worked in the Department of Propaganda (Department of Information.)

Lee: I heard that later on he returned to Húnán and organized the farmer's revolt. What was the result of this revolt?

Wáng: Stalin utilized the Chinese Communists. He wanted them to infiltrate the Nationalist Party and then to go one step further, controlling the whole of China. His opinion was different from Máo's.

Lee: What was the difference between Stalin's policy and Máo's?

Wáng: Stalin's policy was to infiltrate the Nationalist Party first. But later, when the Nationalists opposed Communism, he advocated utilizing factory workers to create riots.

Lee: Didn't Máo Tzé Tūng also advocate rioting?

Wáng: No. Máo advocated farmer's riots because China's factories were few and there weren't many factory workers. So factory workers' riots would not succeed very easily, according to Máo.

Lee: When did Máo organize the Chinese Soviet Government in Kiangsi?

Wáng: After the farmers' riots he led in Húnán had failed in 1927, Máo escaped to Kiangsi. There he organized the Soviet Government.

Lee: Didn't the Nationalist troops try to annihilate them?

Wáng: The Communist arears in Kiangsi were surrounded by Nationalist troops between 1930 and 1934. Finally, the Communists could resist no longer. They fled to Yenān in the Northwest.

Lee: Why didn't government troops pursue them further and annihilate them?

Wáng: When the Nationalist troops chased the Communists into the Northwest, Máo utilized the 'Resist Japan' slogan to instigate the masses in demanding the government to make an all out 'Resist Japan War'. Consequently, it saved the Communists.

Lee: Do you also know the personal history of Líu Shào Ch'í?

Wáng: I don't know too much about him. The only thing I know is that he was trained in Russia and that he had lived in Russia for a long time.

Lee: Did the Premier of Communist China, Chōu En Lái, also study in Russia?

Wáng: No. Chōu En Lái was educated in France. He, together with Lǐ Lì Sān, once had organized a Chinese Communist Party in France.

Lee: It seems that Chōu En Lái's position in the Chinese Communist Party was quite high.

Wáng: He was an opportunist. He has never suffered any loss during any of the purges within the Party.

Lee: When the Nationalist and the Communists had peace negotiations, Chōu was the representative of the Communist Party, wasn't he?

Wáng: Yes, he was, and after the Communists took over the Chinese mainland, he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Lee: He isn't the Minister of Foreign Affairs now, I presume.

Wáng: No, the present Chinese Communist Foreign Minister is Ch'én Yì.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

47.	chyǔ	娶	V:	to marry; to take (a wife)
47 .1	chyǔ tàitai	娶太太	V:	to take a wife, to marry a wife
48.	dǎjìn	打進	V:	attack (into), take (a city, position)
49.	dàibyǎu	代表	N/V:	representative; delegate/ to represent
50.	dzǔnglǐ	總理	N/V:	a prime minister/ to superintend
			N:	Director General
51.	gǔdùng	鼓動	V:	rouse; incite; instigate
52.	gùngchyū	共區	N:	Communist area
53.	jīhweijǔyìjě	機會主義者	N:	opportunist
54.	jìnyibù	進一步	V:	take a step forward, take a further step
55.	jèngtsè	政策	N:	policy
56.	jǔjāng	主張	N/V:	advocate/ advocate
57.	jǔsyí	主席	N:	chairman (of a meeting)
58.	kǒuhàu	口號	N:	slogan; watchword
59.	Kwówùywàn	國務院	N:	Department of State, State Council
60.	lǐngsyòu	領袖	N:	leader
61.	núngmínbàudùng	農民暴動	N:	farmers' rioting
61 .1	núngmín	農民	N:	farmer
61 .2	bàudùng	暴動	N/V:	uprising, rioting/ riot
62.	Rénmín gùnghégwó	人民共和國	N:	People's Republic (of China)
63.	Shr̄fàn dàsywé	師範大學	N:	Normal University (Teachers' College)
64.	shr̄bài	失敗	N/V:	failure/ fail

65.	Sywānchwánbù	宣傳部	N:	Ministry of Information
66.	tánpànhépíng	談判和平	VO:	negotiate peace
67.	táu	逃	V:	escape; flee
68.	tú	圖	N/V:	map; picture; diagram/ expect; plan; desire
69.	wàijyāubùjǎng	外交部長	N:	Minister of Foreign Affairs
69 .1	wàijyāu	外交	N:	foreign affairs; diplomatic relations
69 .2	wàijyāubù	外交部	N:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
69 .3	bùjǎng	部長	N:	Minister
70.	yánjyouhwèi	研究會	N:	research association (group)
71.	yāuchyóu	要求	N/V:	request/ demand

Notes

1.	Běijīng dàsywé	北京大學	N:	Peking University
2.	Húnán	湖南	N:	Húnán Province
3.	Kǔngdž	孔子	N:	Confucius
4.	Lyóu, Shàu Chí	劉少奇	N:	Líu, Shào-chí
5.	Máu, Dzé Dūng	毛澤東	N:	Mao, Tse-tung
6.	Mèngdž	孟子	N:	Mencius
7.	Shřdálín	史達林	N:	Stalin
8.	Sūwéiái	蘇維埃	N:	Soviet

生詞練習

1. 中國的俗話說，男人三十歲可以娶(chyǔ)太太了。

2. 北伐(fā)軍打進南京(jīng)城的時候，人民都出來歡迎。

3. 中國派了十位代表到美國來開會，他們的意見就代表中國政府的意見。

4. 中國國民黨成立的時候，孫(Swūn)中山先生作總理，所以現在有人叫他孫(Swūn)總理。(Director General)

5. 很多學生受了共產黨的鼓動，所以參加反對政府的活動。

6. 現在每天從共區逃(táu)出來的人很多。

7. 有的軍人是機會主義者。

8. 最近蘇聯要進一步的跟美國談判(pàn)減少軍隊的問題。

9. 美國的遠東政策這些年來一直沒改變。

10. a. 他主張中國不參加世界運動會。

b. 他的主張是把所有反對政府的工人都關起來.

11. 開會的時候主席(syí)是很重要的人.

12. 喊口號的時候應當把手舉起來.

13. 美國的國務院就等於中國的外交部.

14. 服從領袖(syǒu),是一句口號.

15. a. 那次參加農民暴(bàu)動的人不太多.

b. 中國農民佔全國人口的百分之六十八.

c. 這次暴(bàu)動死傷的人數超(chāu)過二百人.

16. 師範(fàn)大學的一個重要的任務是替國家訓練教書的先生.

17. 這次中共的侵畧計劃又失敗了.

18. 宣傳部的工作也包括教育人民.

19. 中共談判(pàn)和平的代表昨天才到韓(Hán)國.

20. 我是一九四九年才逃(táu)出中國大陸的.

21. 請你把這張圖掛上.

22. 外交部長因為常常出國,所以他在辦公

室的時候很少.

23. 據説美國跟中共現在沒有外交的關係.

24. 中國有很多部長像外交部長,教育部長,
交通部長,等等.

25. 我們組織了一個研究會,研究語言上的
問題.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 現在中國共產党的領袖是誰？
2. 毛澤東是中華人民共和國的主席嗎？
3. 毛澤東家裡的情形怎麼樣？
4. 毛澤東的太太是他自己娶的嗎？
5. 因為這個原故毛澤東是不是不滿意他的父親？
6. 毛澤東小時候念書念的怎麼樣？
7. 他上過中學嗎？
8. 他上過大學沒有？
9. 他離開學校以後,作的第一件事是甚麼事？
10. 那個時候他參加共產党了嗎？
11. 既然那個時候共產党還沒成立,他就參加了甚麼？
12. 中國共產党是那年成立的？
13. 中國共產党是在那兒成立的？
14. 中國共產党在一九二四年和中國國民党合作的時候毛澤東參加了國民政府嗎？擔

任甚麼工作？

15、毛澤東跟史達林的意見有甚麼不同？

16、為甚麼毛澤東主張利用農人暴動，但是不主張工人暴動？

17、毛澤東是甚麼時候領導農民暴動的？

18、毛澤東的農民暴動失敗以後他作甚麼去了？

19、國民政府的軍隊那時候沒有去消滅江西的蘇維埃政府嗎？

20、為甚麼國民政府沒有在那次把中共消滅？

21、劉少奇的歷史怎麼樣？

22、周恩來現在在中國共產党作甚麼？

23、周恩來也是留學蘇聯的嗎？

24、為甚麼在中國共產党鬥爭的時候周恩來沒吃過甚麼虧？

25、國民政府和中國共產党談判和平的時候，誰是中共那方面的重要代表？

26、現在中共的外交部長是誰？

27. 失敗是成功的「母親」嗎？

28. 一種運動就得有一個口號嗎？為甚麼？

29. 無論作甚麼事都得有一個領袖嗎？為甚麼？

30. 你覺得你父母對你的要求很高嗎？

31. 鼓動別人作壞事比作的人更壞嗎？為甚麼？

32. 一個國家的政策是不是影響整個人民的生活？

IV Translation Exercise

1. There are many opportunists in society. Be careful or you will get stung.
2. In the Communist Area there are many people who want to escape.
3. The young people were instigated by opportunists to riot.
4. Aside from having a President, many nations have a prime minister.
5. He married his present wife about fifteen years ago.
6. The government must carry out policies that are good for the people.
7. Don't you feel that communism advocates a policy that is bad for the people?
8. If Red China cannot join the United Nations, she will try to fight her way into it.
9. The department in charge of propaganda is called the Ministry of Information.
10. They negotiated a peace for eighteen months without any result.
11. It is very hard for a revolt to succeed without a good leader.
12. The State Council is presided by the Prime Minister.
13. If you fail ten times, try again. Only in this way can you succeed.
14. The farmers rioted because they were getting stung. Their products were being sold at very low prices.
15. When they started rioting, they forgot all the slogans taught them.
16. There are very few teachers' colleges left in the United States.

17. We have a very good leader representing us. Let us see what he can do for us.

18. A further step was taken to carry out the government's policy. All foreign money must now be sold to the government bank beginning today.

19. It is better to encourage people to work hard than to incite them to rioting.

20. The Minister of Foreign Affairs showed the Prime Minister the map that had been used in the peace talks.

21. Underground activities are sometimes carried out in research organizations.

22. If you have any requests, let me know. I do not believe in rioting.

23. Diplomatic relations are handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

24. The representative left the peace negotiations to report to his government.

25. If you yourself do not believe in it, how can you advocate that others believe in it?

V. Reading

A. 民主

要是「民主」的意思只是:「政府是人民自己選的」,那麼民主在中國還是一個很新的思想。如果「民主」的意思是:人民是最主要的,那麼中國已經是幾千年的民主國家了。

(一)從中國的政治制度來證明:

(1)從Chín秦朝以後起,中國封建時期的土地制度就不存在了,一直到現在中國的社會都是沒有階級的社會。

(2)有一千五百年歷史的中國考試制度,每個人都有機會參加考試,讓每個人都有機會作官服務政府。

(3)要是hwáng皇帝的政策不對,政府有一位大官,常常給hwáng皇帝提出意見。

(二)從中國政治思想也可以證明中國是一

個幾千年的民主國家.四書是一本影響中國人的思想最深的書,很能代表中國人的政治思想.現在隨便把四書裏頭的幾句話的大概的意思寫在下面.

1.天從人民的眼睛看,從人民的耳朵聽.要是天——就是「人民」——不滿意,皇(hwáng)帝就一定失敗不能繼續當國家的領袖.

2.聖人跟我們是一樣的,人人都可以作很好的皇(hwáng)帝,意思就是人人平等.

3.一個國家裏最重要的是人民,其次是政府,最不重要的是皇(hwáng)帝.

從中國歷史或是中國人的思想,都可以證明中國是一個很古的民主國家.

四書- The Four Books :

1, The Great Learning 大學
2, Confucian Analects 論語
3, Doctrine of the Mean 中庸

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4, Mencius 孟子

聖人 N: A sage

B. 句子

(一)三國領袖會議,包括那三國?

(二)打牌可以訓練頭腦,可是千萬別賭(dǔ)錢.

(三)上次大戰,日本打敗了.戰艦破壞了很多.

(四)只要盡了最大力量去作,就是失敗,也沒關係.

(五)得到了制空權以後,我們的艦艇就更活動了.

(六)是他講的道理太深,還是我的耳朵不好,沒聽清楚.

(七)最高階級的軍官會議,決定派艦艇協調裝甲部隊攻擊敵人.

(八)敵人要組織敢死隊,可是沒有人參加.他們

的司令非常失望.

简体字练习

㈠他是经过考试选出来的

㈡让每个人都有机会参加

㈢他非常失望因为没机会到外国去

㈣你应当到乡下去,看看农人的生活情形

㈤他听见外头有人说话的声音,立刻就出去

C. Characters (No. 811-818)

811.	階	jyē	BF: steps; degree	階級 - official grades, caste (etc.)
812.	級	jí	M:(grade,rank)	階級 - official grades, caste (etc.) 高級 - advanced, high rank, high class
813.	耳	ěr	BF: ear; handle	耳朶 - ear 耳bí hóu科 - otorhinolaryngology
814.	朶 朵	dwǒ	M/BF: a cluster head; lob/ ear	耳朶 - ear
815.	袖	syòu	BF: sleeve	領袖 - leader
816.	深	shēn	SV: be deep, be profound	最深 - the deepest, the most profound
817.	失	shr̄	BF: lose, miss	失敗 - fail; failure swǔn失 - loss, damage; to damage, to lose 失望 - be disappointed
818.	敗	bài	SV: to be defeated	失敗 - fail; failure 打敗 - defeat or to be defeated

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on finals yu, yun and yung:

Yale	Wade-Giles	
	With Initials	Without Initials
yu	-ü	yü
yun	-ün	yün
yung	-iung	yung

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

chyu
jyu
lyu
nyu
syu
yu

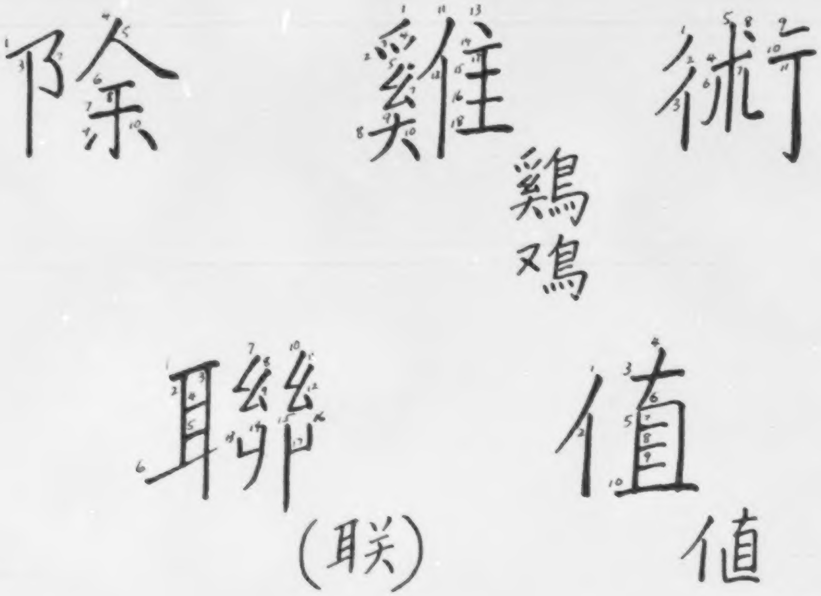
chyun
jyun
syun
yun

chyung
jyung
syung
yung

3. The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 536-540)



B. Radicals

1. 阝 (plenty, 170) as in: 除
2. 隹 (a bird, 172) as in: 雞
3. 行 (go, do, 144) as in: 術
4. 耳 (ear, 128) as in: 聯
5. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 值

第一百二十三課

中國共產黨

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人
王中談中國共產黨的歷史.

王:今天我們談一談中國共產黨的歷史.中國共產黨的簡稱是中共,以後我們就用中共兩個字叫中國共產黨.

李:現在研究中共問題的組織或是學校很多.有的是有名的大學,有的是政府機關,有的是專門作研究的組織.我們有時候也看看他們的書,報告,和雜$\overset{\text{jr}}{\text{誌}}$.

王:那好極了.您知道的一定不少,我們可以一塊兒研究.

李:最近各研究機關出$\overset{\text{bǎn}}{\text{版}}$的書都是講一九四九年中共佔領中國大陸以後的情形.關於中共的歷史,您可以不可以先簡簡單單的說幾句?

王:好.簡單的說,中共的歷史是這樣的:一九一八年北$\overset{\text{Jīng}}{\text{京}}$大學有兩位教$\overset{\text{shòu}}{\text{授}}$和幾個學生組織了一個共產主義研究會.毛$\overset{\text{dzé}}{\text{澤}}$東那

劉少奇

周恩來

時候也在裏頭.

李:中國共產黨是那年成立的?

王:中國共產黨是在一九二一年在上海正 shr̀ 式成立的.

李:一九二四年中共的人參加了國民黨了麽?

王:是的.是蘇聯叫他們參加的.可是一九二七年國民黨反共,中共的人就離開了國民黨在各地方作地下活動.

李:中共沒有軍隊麽?

王:他們慢慢的也有了軍隊.可是中共在一九三四年跟一九三五年快被國民政府在 Jyāng 江西包 wéi jyān 圍殲滅了,他們從 Jyāng 江西一直 táu 逃到中國西北部.

李:一九三七年日本進攻中國的時候,中共和國民黨又合作了麽?

王:對了.中共表面上跟日本人打,實際上是在擴充他們的力量所以到一九四五年抗戰勝利的時候,中共的軍隊從一九三七年的十萬人 kwò chūng 擴充到一百萬人.

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李：是不是中共覺得他們夠强大了，能把國民黨打敗（bài），所以我們的馬歇（syē）爾（ěr）將軍去給國民政府和中共講和的時候，他們不願意講和？

王：中共跟國民黨不能講和的原故很多。我們沒工夫多談。他們繼續打了四年內（nèi）戰，最後在一九四九年佔領了整個的中國大陸。國民政府就搬（bān）到台灣去了。

李：中共佔領了中國以後，是不是用洗腦（nǎu）的法子改造他們的人民？

王：中共佔了大陸的頭幾年用過很利害的法子改造中國。他們覺得能改造的人他們就用各種法子改造。他們以為不能改造的人就清算。

李：他們清算的人是甚麼樣的人呢？

王：他們清算的人有的是他們的政治敵人，有的是反對他們的人，有的是地主，有的是資本家，有錢的人，跟所有的他們不喜歡的人。

李：他們怎麼改造一個人，或是洗一個人的腦（nǎu）呢？

王:他們要改造一個人,他們先叫那個人自己 pī ping 批評自己.然後派那個人去學習.

李:學習甚麼?

王:去學習共產主義.另外有各種學習,像:勞動學習,向人民學習,等等奇怪的名詞.

李:甚麼是勞動學習呢?

王:勞動學習多半是強 pwò 迫知識 fèn 份子去練習作勞力的事,跟怎麼吃苦.

李:我看報上說中國共產黨有幾百萬黨員,大概中共就是用他們 kùng 控制住了好幾萬萬的中國人民.中國人真苦極了.

王:中共現在最注重工業的建設,不太注意改 lyáng 良人民的生活.重工業進步以後,他們可能用重工業出品準備打仗.那麼對世界的和平沒有甚麼好處.

李:一個國家的經濟發展得平均農業,工業,商業教育社會的發展.各方面得 pèi 配合,才行.就發展重工業是不行的.我想他們一定要失 bài 敗.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

The Chinese Communist Party

An American, Lee, and a Chinese, Wáng Jūng, talk about the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

Wáng: Let's talk about the history of the Chinese Communist Party today. The abbreviation of the Chinese Communist Party is "Jūng-Gùng". We'll call them "Jūng-Gùng" instead of "Chinese Communist Party" from now on.

Lee: There are many organizations and schools which study the "Jūng-Gùng". Among them, some are famous colleges, some are government organizations, some are organizations which specialize on research studies. Sometimes we read their books, reports and magazines.

Wáng: That's fine. You must know a great deal. Let's study the problem together.

Lee: All the books published recently by those research organizations concern the situation of the Chinese mainland after the "Jūng-Gùng" occupied China in 1949. Can you tell me briefly something about the history of the Chinese Communist Party?

Wáng: Fine. To say it briefly, the history of "Jūng-Gùng" is something like this: In 1918, there were a couple of professors and a few students in Peking University who organized a Communism Research Association. Máo Tzé-Tūng was one of the original members of that organization.

Lee: When was the "Jūng-Gùng" organized?

Wáng: "Jūng-Gùng" was formally established in 1921 in Shanghai.

Lee: Did the "Jūng-Gùng" join the Nationalist Party in 1924?

Wáng: Yes, they did, under Soviet's orders. But in 1927, the Nationalists started the anti-communist movement, so they seperated from the Nationalists and went underground.

Lee: Didn't they have troops?

Wáng: They gradually did. But between 1934 and 1935, they were almost completely wiped out by the Nationalist Government in Kiangsi. They fled straight to the northwest from Kiangsi.

Lee: Did the "Jūng-Gùng" cooperate with the Nationalists in 1937 when the Japanese attacked China?

Wáng: Yes. The "Jūng-Gùng" pretended they fought the Japanese, actually they were expanding their own forces. Therefore in 1945 when the world war was won, the Chinese Communist's army expanded to 1,000,000 strong from 100,000 men in 1937.

Lee: Wasn't it because the "Jūng-Gùng" thought that they were strong enough to defeat the Nationalists so that they didn't want peace when General Marshall went to China to be the mediater between the Nationalist party and the "Jūng-Gùng"?

Wáng: There are numerous reasons why the "Jūng-Gùng" would not talk peace with the Nationalists. But we don't have time to go into details. Anyway, the civil war continued for four years, finally, in 1949, the "Jūng-Gùng" completely occupied the Chinese mainland, and the Nationalist government then moved to Táiwān.

Lee: After the "Jūng-Gùng" took over, did they use the "brain washing" method to reform the people?

Wáng: During the first several years of the "Jūng-Gùng" occupation, they used very cruel methods to 'reform' the people. Those whom they felt could be reformed, they would use all kinds of methods to reform them. Those whom they felt could not be reformed, they just liquidated them.

Lee: What kind of people are the ones they liquidated?

Wáng: Some of them are the "Jūng-Gùng" political enemies, some are people who opposed them, some are landlords, some are 'capitalists', and all the ones whom they didn't like.

Lee: How did they reform a person or brainwash him?

Wáng: When they want to reform someone, first they would make him criticize himself, then they would send him to 'learn'.

Lee: What would he 'learn'?

Wáng: To 'learn' communism. Besides that, they had all kinds of 'learnings' such as: 'to learn labor', 'to learn from the people' and so forth -- all kinds of odd terms.

Lee: What is 'to learn labor'?

Wáng: 'To learn labor' means to force the intellectuals to do labor work and make them suffer.

Lee: I read in the newspapers, that the "Jūng-Gùng" has several million party members. The "Jūng-Gùng" probablly is controlling the hundreds of millions of people with these party members. The Chinese people are really having a hard time!

Wáng: The "Jūng-Gùng" now is putting its most emphasis on the establishing of heavy industry, it doesn't pay much attention to improving the lives of the people. After the heavy industry is improved, they possiblly will use its products to prepare for a war. In that case, 'world peace' certainly won't benefit by it.

Lee: A nation's economy should be equally developed. Industry, commerce, education and social aspects should all coordinate. It won't do, if they only develope heavy industry. I think they certainly will fail.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

72.	byǎumyàn (shang)	表面(上)	A:	outwardly; superficially
	72.1 byǎumyàn	表面	N:	appearance; surface
73.	chīngswàn	清算	V:	liquidate
74.	chr̄kǔ	吃苦	SV/VO:	suffer hardship
75.	chyǎngpwò	強迫	V:	force, compel
76.	dìjǔ	地主	N:	landlord; landowner
77.	dzájr̀	雜誌	N:	magazine; periodicals
78.	dz̄bǎnjyā	資本家	N:	capitalist
	78 .1 dz̄bǎn	資本	N:	capital (in a business)
79.	gǎidzàu	改造	N/V:	reconstruction/ remold rebuild
80.	gǎilyáng	改良	N/V:	improvement/ improve
81.	jèngshr̀	正式	SV:	formal
82.	jīgwān	機關	N:	an organization
83.	jr̄shrfèndž	知識份子	N:	intellectuals,intelligentsia
	83 .1 fèndž	份子	N:	an element
84.	jwānmén	專門	SV/A:	specialized / specially
85.	jyānmyè	殲滅	V:	annihilate
86.	jyǎnghé	講和	N/V:	settlement/ to discuss settlement of a dispute
87.	jyàushòu	教授	N/V:	professor/ teach
88.	láuli	勞力	N:	labor; manual labor
89.	núngyè	農業	N:	agriculture
90.	pīping	批評	N/V:	criticism/ criticize
91.	shŕjì (shang)	實際(上)	SV/A:	practical/ actually
92.	syǐnǎu	洗腦	VO:	brain washing

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93. sywésyí 學習 N/V: learning/ learn

Notes

1. Măsyēĕr 馬歇爾 N: Marshall, George C.

生詞練習

1. a. 他表面上贊成我們的意見,其實他完全不同意.

   b. 地球的表面,有高山有大海.

2. 中共佔領大陸以後,多半的地主,有土地的農人,都被清算了.

3. a. 頭五年他吃了不少苦,現在好了.

   b. 能吃苦的人才能作大事.

4. 我們不能強$^{\text{pwò}}$迫俘虜作苦工.

5. 台灣的地主把地賣給政府造飛機場.

6. 所有的雜$^{\text{jr}}$誌,我最愛看的是生活雜$^{\text{jr}}$誌.

7. a. 在社會主義的國家裏,還有少數的$^{\text{dz}}$資本家.

   b. 像這樣的買賣,$^{\text{dz}}$資本一定在十萬塊錢以上.

8. 思想改造是一個很新的名詞.

9. 農業技術改良以後,出產就$^{\text{dzēng}}$增加了.

10. 我們已經正式通知他到日本去開會.

11. 他服務的機關,是一個學校機關還是一個政府機關?

12. a. 日本的知識份(fèn)子對政治多半都很有興趣.

b. 在軍事秘密的機關裏,是不能有這樣份子存在的.

13. 語言是一種專門的學術.

14. 這次戰爭,在三個月以內我們殲滅(jyānmyè)了兩萬多敵人的軍隊.

15. 自從李先生給他們講和以後,他們又是好朋友了.

16. 張先生是師範(fàn)大學二十多位教授(shòu)中最年青的一位.

17. 用勞力換來的錢是很苦的.

18. 據報上說今年中共的農業,出口比去年少五百萬噸(dwūn).

19. 你可以pīpíng批評別人,可是也會被別人pīpíng批評.

20. a. 他剛才提出來的意見很實際.我想一定通得過.

b. 他提的那個法子,實際上沒有一個合適的.

21. '思想改造就是洗腦'這個法子我想對受過教育的人不一定有用.

22. 中共派了很多學生到鄉下去跟農人學習.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國共產党的簡稱是甚麼？
2. 現在研究中共問題的有些甚麼不同的組織？
3. 這些研究機關出版關於中共的書都是講那個時候？
4. 最早研究共產主義的組織，是一九一八年在北京成立的共產主義研究會。那個會是怎麼成立的？
5. 中國共產党是一九二一年成立的，為甚麼在一九二四年參加了國民党？
6. 一九二七年中共為甚麼離開了國民党？
7. 甚麼時候中共又跟國民党合作了？為甚麼？
8. 那次跟日本人打仗中共是真的跟國民党合作嗎？
9. 一九四五年抗戰勝利的時候，中共的軍隊從多少人擴充到了多少人？
10. 中共軍隊既然擴充到那麼多人，還願意講和麼？

11. 一九四五年以後又打了幾年的内戰，中共才把整個的大陸佔領了？

12. 中共佔領了大陸以後，他們用甚麼法子改造人民？

13. 中共覺得能改造的人就用各種法子去改造，可是中共覺得不能改造的人他們就怎麼辦呢？

14. 中共清算的人是些甚麼人？

15. 中共怎麼給一個人洗腦？

16. 中共要那些被改造的人批評自己跟學習，到底學習些甚麼？

17. 甚麼是勞動學習？

18. 中共利用甚麼控制好幾萬萬的中國人民？

19. 中共現在最注重甚麼建設？

20. 中共重工業的建設和進步對世界和平有沒有好處？

21. 中共現在也很注重改良人民的生活嗎？

22、一個國家的經濟發展得平均配合那些方面才能成功？

23. 美國現在最大的雜誌是甚麼？

24. 洗腦是中共所用的一個特別名詞嗎？是甚麼意思？

25. 要是一個人每天批評自己三次，你想這個人還會作不好的事嗎？

26. 殲滅敵人，是不是作戰的目的？

27. 你覺得這兒教書的法子還有可以改良的嗎？

28. 甚麼是清算？

29. 開一個公司要是有很大的資本，成功的機會也多嗎？

30. 你在大學的時候專門研究甚麼？

31. 強迫別人作他不願意作的事是應當的嗎？為甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Since capital is needed to start a business, I do not think you should try to operate one, unless you have money.

2. The products made by this factory have been improved. So they are now popular with the people.

3. Many famous men had to suffer a great deal of hardships before they succeeded.

4. Since he was a landowner, he could not understand the suffering of the farmers.

5. Parents should not force their children to do something that they do not like.

6. Outwardly he does not seem to be worried, but he has suffered a lot and does not want suffer any more.

7. All his debts have now been liquidated. He is now able to buy a few things for his own happiness.

8. How can we hope to reform others if we have faults of our own.

9. The embassy personnel were asked formally to leave the country.

10. Over eighty percent of the people in China are engaged in agriculture.

11. An ambassador was sent to that country to negotiate a settlement of their problems.

12. Do not criticize others unless you are sure you are not wrong yourself.

13. After studying agriculture for over twelve years, we can say that this is his specialty.

14. Since I have no money, I can supply nothing except manual labor.

15. As an intellectual (educated person) he wants to help other people in his country to get an education.

16. He is a very practical person. It will be easy for him to understand what you want him to do.

17. He works for a government organization. Therefore if you want to see him you had better go to his office.

18. The enemy was annihilated after 72 hours of fierce fighting.

19. Professor Wáng gave a speech at the University before he left on his tour.

20. The surface was red but the inside was white in color.

21. If you cannot read a newspaper better buy some magazines that have pictures in it.

22. In Communist China, if they cannot brainwash you, they will send you to far away places to do manual labor.

23. After learning Chinese for many years he was able to talk like a native.

24. What does a communist mean when he says that landowners are capitalists?

25. He said that he was rich. Actually he has very little money or property.

A. 中國社會的制度

民國以前幾千年的中國社會組織是封建社會組織。到了清末民國初年，西洋文化傳到中國以後，中國社會組織有了很大的變化。現在先談中國封建社會情形。

秦朝（紀元後二百五十年）土地不能隨便買賣。地主都是在政治上，經濟上，有勢力的人。他們把土地分給家人，朋友，$\overset{\text{chwán}}{傳}$給兒女。至於沒有土地的人要改變社會地位非常難。社會上的階級分得很清楚。上邊是有勢力，有土地，有知識的少數的貴族。下邊是多數的靠勞力生活的鄉下農人　秦朝以後土地可以自由買賣。農民，老百姓生活比從前改$\overset{\text{lyáng}}{良}$多了。社會組織方面，貴族階級沒有了，換了一個新的階

級—知識分子階級。這些人佔特別地位。他們在政府裏作官，在鄉下村子裏是有土地有地位的人。至於大多數的老百姓在中國的農業社會裏地位還是很低。這樣的社會組織在中國維(wéi)持(chí)了兩千年。

中國社會學家認為秦朝以後到民國以前的中國社會是家庭(tíng)跟家族為中心的社會。家庭(tíng)是家族的中心。在一個家庭(tíng)裏，父母教養兒女，兒女服從父母。父母老了，兒女養父母。這樣，個人與家庭(tíng)離不開的，一代一代傳下去，成了中國式的社會保險制度。

一家人一族人彼此幫助，一家人有家長解決問題，一族中年歲比較大地位比較高的男人被選為族長。人人要服從族長。族長的話好像法律非常有力量。

家族	N:	clan
教養	V:	to teach and rear
養	V:	to raise, to support

B. 句子

(一)法律能改良一個社會.

(二)村子裏知識份子成了一個階級.

(三)我們的領袖說:「失敗是成功之母」.

(四)他們彼此知道得太清楚,所以離婚了.

(五)共產黨把一位傳教士的耳朵弄掉了.

简体字练习

(一)里边儿有人在开会呢

(二)共产党不喜欢民主主义

(三)改变社会地位非常难

(四)台弯經济的情形好极了

(五)农人当然不愿意离开农村

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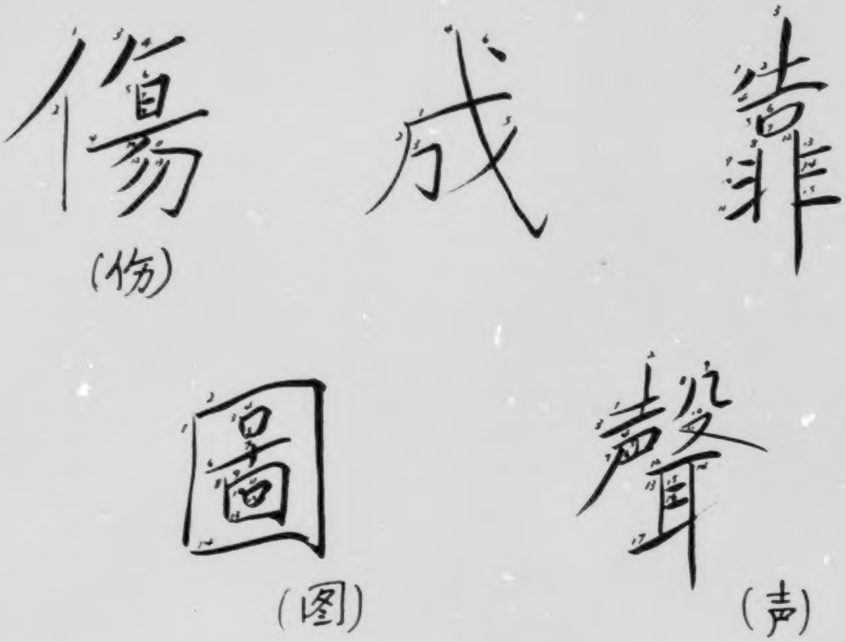
C. Characters (No.819-825)

819.	傳	chwán	V: transmit, spread, preach	傳給 - to perpetuate, to hand down 傳說 - it is said; hearsay, transmit by tradition 傳教 - preach religion, missionary work 傳教士 - missionary
820.	良	lyáng	BF: good, virtuous	改良 - improve: improvement
821.	份	fèn	M: portion, share; copy	份子 - an element 知識份子 - educated people
822.	村	tswūn	BF: village, hamlet	村子 - village
823.	彼	bǐ	BF: he, she, the other	彼此 - mutual, you and I, both parties
824.	此	tsž	BF: this, here	彼此 - mutual, you and I, both parties
825.	律	lyù	BF: law, statute	法律 - law

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 531-535)



B. Radicals

1.	亻	(man, 9)	as in:	傷
2.	戈	(spear, 62)	as in:	成
3.	非	(wrong, not, 175)	as in:	靠
4.	囗	(enclosure, 31)	as in:	圖
5.	耳	(ear, 128)	as in:	聲

第一百二十四課

林肯

一個美國人李文跟中國人王中談林肯總統.

王:在差不多二百年的美國歷史上,林肯總統可以算是最有名的一位美國人. 林肯也是一位偉(wěi)大的總統.我想您對林肯的故(gù)事知道的很多,希望您給我說一點關於林肯的故(gù)事.

李:林肯的故(gù)事人人都知道一點兒.我們從甚麼地方說起呢?

王:說一個人的歷史當然最好是先從他的家庭說起.

李:林肯是一八〇九年二月十二日在肯塔(Tǎ)基州(Jōu)生的.現在那個地方變成了一個國立公園.

王:他一直在肯塔(Tǎ)基州(Jōu)住麼?

李:不.一八一六年林肯的父親帶着他們全家到了印地安那州(Jōu)(Indiana)的一個小地方開闢(pì)荒(hwāng)地.他九歲的時候母親就死了.

王:林肯小的時候受過多少教育?

李:林肯小的時候得幫着他父親作工,或是給別人作工,所以在十年裏頭他一共就上了十二個月的學.他倒是看了不少小說,故(gù)事,歷史書,都是他在有空兒的時候自己念的.

王:聽說林肯是美國總統裏身體最高的人.他的身體很好,性(syìng)情也很好,很誠(chéng)實,並且喜歡幫助別人.

李:他年青的時候到過南方的一個大城.有一次他看見買賣奴(nú)隸(lì)的情形,他覺得奴(nú)隸(lì)制度不對,從那時候起他就決定反對奴(nú)隸(lì)制度.

王:林肯年青的時候還作過甚麼事情呢?

李:在二十二歲那年他離開了家,在一個鋪子當過夥(hwǒ)計.後來他自己開了一個鋪子,可是他的鋪子賠(péi)了錢.欠(chyàn)的債(jài)二十年才還完.

王:林肯的政治生活是甚麼時候開始的呢?

李:一八三二年林肯才二十三歲,他就競(jìng)選州(jōu)議會的議員,可是失敗了.兩年以後他又

競(jìng)選州(jōu)議員,那個時候才成功了.

王:林肯的戀(lyàn)愛故事可以說說讓我聽聽麼?

李:林肯先愛上了一位小姐,可是這位小姐忽然在一八三五年的夏天病死了.林肯傷心極了,很多年還是忘不了她.

王:後來他跟誰結婚了呢?

李:林肯一直到他三十二歲的那年才結婚.林肯這位太太是一位銀行經理的女兒.他們一共生了四個孩子,可是就有一個孩子活着..

王:林肯從甚麼時候起才變成全國有名的人呢?

李:一八四六年,他被選作美國國會議員.他就利用機會想用立法取消奴(nú)隸(lì)制度,可是沒成功.一八四八年他競(jìng)選連任也失敗了.第二年他就回到春田(Springfield)再作律師了.

王:那時候林肯反對奴(nú)隸(lì)制度,贊成他的人多不多呢?

李:林肯到各處去講演反對奴(nú)隸(lì)制度.他說奴(nú)

隸(li)制度是不道德(dé)的,不民主的.一八六〇年他到美國東部各地去講演得到很多人的同情和同意.

王:林肯是怎麽被選作總統的?

李:一八六〇年共和黨在芝(jr)加哥(Chicago)開會選他們的候選人,林肯被選上了.民主黨因為奴(nú)隸(li)問題分成了南北兩派勢力就小得多了,所以林肯就被選作美國總統了.

王:林肯被選作總統以後南北戰爭就開始了麽?

李:他作總統才一個月,南北戰爭就發生了.一共打了四年內(nèi)戰.打了四年的結果是北方勝利了.美國南北還是一個聯合統一的國家,奴(nú)隸(li)也被解放了.

王:林肯領導美國解放黑奴(nú)是人類歷史上的一件偉(wěi)大的事情.為甚麽他被刺(tsż)殺了呢?

李:內(nèi)戰剛完林肯總統就在一個戲(syì)院被一個同情南方的人刺(tsż)死了.林肯被刺(tsż)的消息傳到各地的時候,人人都覺得非常可惜.可惜

wĕi
美國損失了一位偉大的人.

Translation, Basic Dialogue
Abraham Lincoln

An American, Lee, and a Chinese, Wáng Chūng, talk about President Lincoln.

Wáng: In almost two hundred years of American history, Lincoln may be considered one of the most famous Americans. You must know a great deal about him, I hope you can tell me something about Lincoln.

Lee: Everybody knows something about Lincoln's story. How shall we start?

Wáng: When talking about the personal history of someone, it is best to start off with his family.

Lee: Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. His birth place has now become a National Park.

Wáng: Did he live in Kentucky all the time?

Lee: No, in 1816, Lincoln's father took the whole family to a small place in Indiana to resettle. When he was nine years old, his mother died.

Wáng: How much education did Lincoln receive when he was young?

Lee: When Lincoln was young, he had to help his father or other people work. So he attended school for only twelve months in ten years. But he did read a great number of novels, stories and histories. He read them whenever he had some leisure.

Wáng: I heard that Lincoln was the tallest among American presidents. He was healthy, had a good disposition, was very honest, and liked to help others.

Lee: Yes, this is true. When he was a young man, he lived in a big city in the south. Once he saw people buying and selling slaves and thought that the slave system was wrong. Since that time he decided to oppose the slave system.

Wáng: What else did Lincoln do as a young man?

Lee: He left home at the age of 22. He worked in a store as a clerk. Then he operated a store himself. But his store lost money, and it took him twenty years to pay his debts.

Wáng: When did he start his political life?

Lee: When Lincoln was 23 years old in 1832, he ran for the State Congress, but he failed. However, two years later he ran again, and this time he succeeded.

Wáng: Can you tell me something about his private life?

Lee: He first fell in love with a certain young lady. She suddenly died in the summer of 1835. Lincoln was heartbroken. For many years he couldn't forget her.

Wáng: Whom did he later marry?

Lee: He didn't get married until he was 33. His wife was the daughter of a bank manager. They had four children, but only one lived.

Wáng: When did Lincoln become a nationally known figure?

Lee: He was elected U.S. Congressman in 1846. He wanted to use this opportunity to establish laws for the abolition of the slave system. But he didn't succeed. He failed again when he ran for re-election in 1848. The next year he went back to Springfield to become a lawyer.

Wáng: Were there many people who approved of Lincoln's ideas when he opposed the slave system?

Lee: When Lincoln went everywhere to deliver speeches against the slave system, he said that the slave system was inhumane and undemocratic. When he went to the eastern parts of the United States to make speeches in 1860, he got many people's sympathy and approval.

Wáng: How was Lincoln elected president?

Lee: Lincoln was elected as the presidential candidate in 1860, when the Republican Party had their convention in Chicago. The Democratic Party was divided into two factions, the South and the North, thus their strength was much weaker. Therefore, Lincoln was elected the president of the United States.

Wáng: Did the war between the South and the North start soon after Lincoln had been elected president?

Lee: The Civil War started only one month after he was elected. After four years the North won. The United States again became a unified country, and the slaves were emancipated.

L.124

Wáng: Lincoln's emancipation of slaves should be considered a great event in the history of mankind. Why, then, was he assassinated?

Lee: He was assassinated by a Southern sympathizer in a theatre after the Civil War had just been concluded. When this news spread, everybody felt that it was too bad. It was bad that America had lost a great man!

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

94.	búdàudé	不道德	SV:	immoral
	94.1 dàudé	道德	N/SV:	virtue; morals/ virtuous
95.	chéngshŕ	誠實	SV:	honest; sincere
96.	chyǔsyāu	取消	V:	cancel; rescind
97.	chyànjài	欠債	VO:	to owe money
	97.1 chyàn	欠	V:	to owe
	97.2 jài	債	N:	debts
98.	Gùnghédǎng	共和黨	N:	the Republican Party
99.	Gwóhwèi	國會	N:	Congress(National); Parliament
100.	gwólì	國立	BF:	established (set up) by the (Federal) Government
101.	jìngsywǎn	競選	N/V:	election contest/ to compete (run) in the election
	101.1 sywǎn	選	V:	choose; elect
	101.2 hòusywǎnrén	候選人	N:	candidate
102.	Jōuyìhwèi	州議會	N:	State Assembly
	102.1 Jōuyìyẃan	州議员	N:	Assemblyman (State)
103.	Jyātíng	家庭	N:	home; family
104.	jyěfàng	解放	V:	liberate
105.	kāipìhwāngdì	開闢荒地	VO:	to reclaim neglected fields; to open up waste lands
106.	lìfǎ	立法	V:	draw up laws; legislate
107.	lyànài	戀愛	N/V:	love between the sexes/ fall in love
	107.1tán lyànài	談戀愛	V:	fall in love with
108.	lyánrèn	連任	V:	re-appointment(re-elected) to office
109.	Mínjǔdǎng	民主黨	N:	Democratic Party
110.	núli	奴隸	N:	slave
	Hēinú	黑奴	N:	Negro slave

111.	péichyán	賠錢	VO:	lose money
112.	shāngsyīn	傷心	SV/VO:	sad/ break one's heart
113.	syìywàn	戲院	N:	theatre; operahouse
114.	syìngchíng	性情	N:	temper; disposition
115.	tsz̀shā	刺殺	V:	assassinate
116.	túngchíng	同情	N/V:	sympathy/ sympathize
117.	wěidà	偉大	SV/N:	great, remarkable/ greatness

Notes

1.	Chwūntyán	春田	N:	Springfield
2.	Kěntǎjī Jōu	肯塔基州	N:	State of Kentucky
3.	Línkěn	林肯	N:	Abraham Lincoln
4.	Yìndiānnà Jōu	印第安那州	N:	State of Indiana

生詞練習

1. a. 偷東西是一種不道dé德的事情.

b. 中國跟美國的道dé德看法不完全一樣.

2. Tsūng聰明人不一定都chéng誠實.

3. 兩千多年以前中國已經取消了封建制度.

4. a. 他chyàn欠的那些jài債今年就可以還完了.

b. 現在你們每一個人chyàn欠我五塊錢.

c. 那些債是誰chyàn欠的?

5. 誰也不敢說一九六八年共和黨jìng競選有没有希望.

6. a. 參加jìng競選的人有五個,兩個共和黨三個民主黨.

b. 我們得選一個人出來當主席.

c. 現在誰是民主黨的候選人還不知道呢.

7. 你知道的jōu州議會一共有多少州議員麼? 州議員也得jìng競選麼?

8. 張先生覺得大家庭比小家庭複雜的多.

9. 中共說他們要解放台灣.

10. 中共現在把沿海一帶的人口搬到西北去開闢(pì)荒(hwāng)地.

11. a. 美國國會最近通過擴充(kwòchūng)軍官學校.

b. 現在每四十萬人可以選一個國會議員.

12. 國立台灣大學是台灣最好最大的學校.

13. 美國國會是一個立法的機關.

14. a. 他們戀(lyàn)愛了三年才結婚.

b. 年青人都愛講戀(lyàn)愛.

15. 現在美國總統只可以連任一次.

16. 現在的美國總統是民主黨的黨員.

17. a. 買賣奴(nú)隸(lì)是犯法的.

b. 一百多年前林肯總統主張解放黑奴(nú).

18. 今年飯館的買賣多半都賠(péi)錢.我們的飯館就賠(péi)了兩千塊錢.

19. 王小姐傷了他的心以後他決定不再交

女朋友了.

20. 這五個$\underline{\overset{\text{syi}}{\text{戲}}\text{院}}$,每個都可以坐兩千多人.

21. 兩個$\underline{\overset{\text{syin}}{\text{性}}\text{情}}$完全不同的人,最好不要結婚.

22. 這次$\underline{\overset{\text{tsž}}{\text{刺}}\text{殺}}$法國總統沒有成功.

23. 我們非常$\underline{\text{同情}}$在大陸吃苦的人民.

24. a. 張先生對中國工業的發展有很$\underline{\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{偉}}\text{大}}$的貢獻.

b. 林肯總統是一個$\underline{\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{偉}}\text{大}}$的人物.

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第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 在差不多二百年的美國歷史上誰是最有名的一位美國人？
2. 林肯總統是在那兒生的？那年生的？
3. 林肯總統生的地方，現在是一個甚麼地方？
4. 林肯總統的父親在一八一六年帶了全家到印地安那州去作甚麼去了？
5. 林肯總統幾歲的時候母親就死了？
6. 林肯總統小的時候受了多少教育？為甚麼？
7. 林肯總統既然沒受太多的正式教育，那麼是怎麼念的書？
8. 林肯總統那個人怎麼樣？
9. 林肯總統年青的時候到過南方一個大城，在那兒他看見甚麼事情讓他覺得甚麼不對？
10. 林肯總統二十二歲的時候離開家以後就作甚麼事了？
11. 他自己開的鋪子很成功麼？

12. 林肯總統二十三歲的時候競選甚麼？成功了麼？

13. 他甚麼時候才競選成功的？

14. 林肯總統的第一個戀愛故事你可以說說麼？

15. 林肯總統是甚麼時候才結婚的？

16. 他的太太是誰？

17. 他們有幾個孩子？

18. 一八四六年他被選為甚麼了？

19. 他被選為國會議員以後第一件他想作的事是甚麼事？成功了麼？

20. 一八四八年他競選連任國會議員失敗了以後，他去作甚麼去了？

21. 林肯反對奴隸制度的理由是甚麼？

22. 林肯反對奴隸制度得到很多人的贊成嗎？

23. 林肯是怎麼被選作總統的？

24. 林肯被選為總統以後多少時候就發生了南北戰爭？

25. 南北戰爭一共打了多少年？

26. 南北戰爭的結果是誰勝利了？

27. 南北戰爭以後奴隸的問題解決了嗎？

28. 林肯領導美國解放黑人是人類歷史上一件偉大的事嗎？為甚麼？

29. 林肯是被怎麼樣的一個人刺殺了的？

30. 林肯被刺以後人人都覺得可惜嗎？為甚麼？

31. 林肯是在甚麼地方被刺的？

32. 你念完成這一課以後你的看法怎麼樣？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The Republican Party is not as old as some of the other parties in the United States.

2. If you want to run in the June elections you must prepare for it right away.

3. Is it immoral for a candidate to accept money from others before an election?

4. In all fifty states of the United States there are State Assemblies to represent the people.

5. Quite a few State Congressmen leave the State Assembly later to run for the National Congress.

6. A lot of times sincerity means being honest with oneself and with other people.

7. We were going to visit San Francisco this week. But we have had to cancel the trip, at least for this week.

8. I would like to present a book to you. Please select one that you like from my study.

9. If you owe too much money, you will find it very hard to borrow any more.

10. After having been sick the past two months, I owe a lot of letters to my friends.

11. In the 19th century many people came to Western United States to reclaim the land. Some became rich after many years of hard work.

12. The representatives of the people legislate in Congress for the benefit of all the people.

13. When you fall in love with someone, you have no way of really knowing whether that person is beautiful or not.

14. The Democratic Party is becoming stronger and stronger every day.

15. In China most of the universities are State-established.

16. In the United States after a President had been elected, he is usually re-elected after serving four years.

17. The family is a very important part of a person's life in most countries of the world. The Communists are trying to do away with this.

18. It took several decades before women were emancipated in the United States.

19. He wasn't a good businessman. Most of the money he borrowed from his friends was lost in less than three years.

20. His parents were very sad to hear that he no longer wanted to continue his studies.

21. In this country you do not have to work like a slave in order to buy food and shelter for yourself and your family.

22. He has a very bad temper. Do not try to talk to him when he is busy.

23. I have very much sympathy for a man who has tried hard but did not succeed.

24. There were many great poets during the Táng Dynasty. Can you name some of them?

25. In the past few centuries many famous men have been assassinated merely because they tried to do good for the majority.

A. 中國的社會制度 (二)

一家人,一族人,彼此幫助是中國家族社會的精神.要是一個人不按這種精神作,一定受家人,本族人pīpíng批評.精神上一定很不tùng痛快.所以每個人都要受社會道德的影響.這是家族社會好chù處.

家族社會當然也有很多壞處.第一,大家庭制度常常幾十人住在一塊,性情興chyù趣不一樣,很容易發生wù誤會.彼此關係nùng弄得不好,很不自由.第二,家長有錢的,家裡青年不必作事,生活不成問題;可是經濟不能獨立.這樣,這個家族本來是很有地位很有錢的,慢慢就不行了.第三,家長族長決定兒女的婚姻.青年人lyàn戀愛不自由.

民國以前的兩千年,大概的說,中國經濟

上是農業經濟社會．組織上，是大家庭制度．男女不平等戀(lyàn)愛不自由．

上一課跟這一課講的是民國以前中國兩千年封建社會的情形．下一課我們就要討論民國以後受了西洋文化影響的新的社會情形了．

B. 句子

(一)這一批飛機在德國犧(syī)牲了．

(二)性情很好的人，多半道德也很好．

(三)統帥(shwài)決定讓艦艇協調陸軍登陸．

(四)中共鼓勵人民彼此批評，鼓勵階級鬥爭．

(五)挑選一位對法律有興趣的人來辦這件事．

(六)戀(Lyàn)愛的時候不容易看出來彼此長處(chù)短處(chù)．

(七)知識份子，包括有經驗可是沒念過書的人麼？

(八)教練官說，教又勇敢(yǔnggǎn)又聰(tsūng)明的水手，真痛快．

(九)中共在亞洲作的宣傳工作,失敗的多,成功的少.

(十)東德在與西德交界的地方,各處都安了鐵絲網.

(十一)會議的時候彼此批評,會議完了彼此還是好朋友.

(十二)在我們村子裏階級分得太清楚,需要改良的地方太多了.

(十三)總統是一個國家的最高領$\overset{\text{syòu}}{\text{袖}}$,當然有權指$\overset{\text{hwēi}}{\text{揮}}$海陸空作戰.

(十四)有頭腦的人都喜歡跟性情好的人結婚.

(十五)有的港口不夠深,大的軍艦進不去,只能停$\overset{\text{pwò}}{\text{泊}}$小一點兒的艦艇.

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简体字练习

(一) 这一批飞机在德国牺牲了.

(二) 中共鼓励階級斗争,也喜欢情标有钱的人.

(三) 我们选了一个代表到那个地方去开会. 会议的时间是在晚上.

(四) 那件事当然得办，可是一定会让别人批评.

(五) 總统当然有权指揮陸海空軍作战.

C. Characters (No. 826-833)

826.	處 处	chù	BF: place	好處 壞處 各處	advantage, benefit bad point everywhere
827.	批	pī	M/BF: batch (for goods, persons, etc)/ criticize	批評	to criticize
828.	評	píng	BF: to criticize	批評	to criticize
829.	痛	tùng	SV: be painful	痛快	be happy, be content
830.	德	dé	PW/BF: abbreviation of Germany / virtue	道德 東德 西德 德國	virtue, morals, ethics East Germany West Germany Germany
831.	性	syìng	BF: nature, disposition, quality	性情 性 gé	disposition character, temperament
832.	趣	chyù	BF: amusing, agreeable	興趣	interest, pleasure
833.	戀 恋	lyàn (lywàn)	BF: warm affection, fond of	戀愛	love between sexes; fall in love

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 546-550)

準　技　射

擊　勢

击　势

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 準
2. 扌, 手 (hand, 64) as in: 技, 擊
3. 寸 (inch, 41) as in: 射
4. 力 (strength, 19) as in: 勢

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Exercise on finals ywan and ywe :

Yale	Wade-Giles With Initials	Wade-Giles Without Initials
ywan	-üan	yüan
ywe	-üeh	yüeh

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

chywan
jywan
sywan
ywan

chywe
jywe
lywe
nywe
sywe
ywe

3. The instructor will read out aloud the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第一百二十五課

師司令部的作戰訓練官李明上校,跟團長王中,團執(jŕ)行官張天中校,研究作戰計劃.

李:剛剛軍團司令部來了一個電報,命令我們七天以後過河攻擊敵人.第二團這次管正面攻擊.

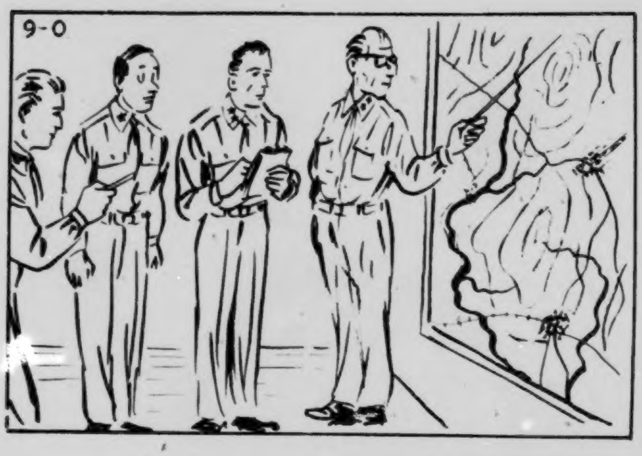
王:我們這次可以用一營别働(dùng)隊作突(tù)擊部隊.等這營建立了橋頭堡(bǎu)以後,另外兩營步兵再跟着過河.

張:過河以前最好先用飛機放烟幕(mù),人員損失可以少一點.

李:你預備放甚麼樣兒的烟幕(mù)呢?

張:為了不讓敵人看見我們過河的部隊最好用遮(jē)蔽(bì)烟幕(mù).

王:放了烟幕(mù)以後我們也看不見河那邊敵人的調動,所以最好派兩架直昇(shēng)飛機在河那邊兒的上空監(jyān)視(shr̀)敵人,讓飛行員給我



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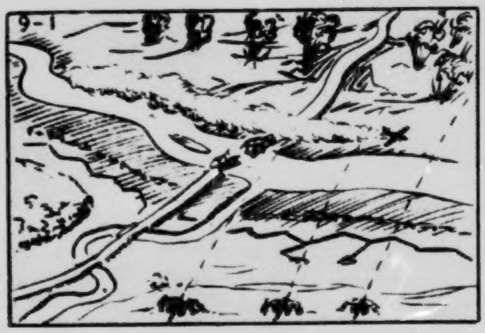

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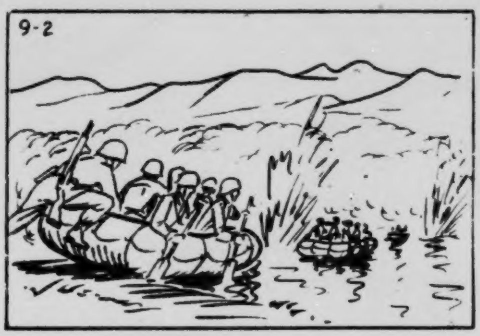

9-2

們報告.

李:你這一團第一批過河的有一營別働隊最好用甚麽樣的攻擊舟(jōu)?

王:這條河很窄(jǎi)水也不深,用可以坐十二個人的橡(syàng)皮舟(jōu)就行。一班人一條船一共得八九十條才夠.

張:要是決定用橡(syàng)皮舟(jōu),我們得立刻申(shēn)請那些船,才來得及(jí).

李:這兒是敵人防禦工事的像片,是我們的偵察機照的,請兩位看一看.

王:敵人在河邊有不少鎗堡(bǎu)、我們得把這些鎗堡(bǎu)都破壞了,才能建立橋頭堡(bǎu).

張:第一批過河的弟兄(syūng)們沒法子帶重兵器,只有用火箭(jyàn)炮跟無座力炮去破壞敵人的鎗堡(bǎu).

王:我們也可以用手榴(lyóu)彈跟鎗榴(lyóu)彈,這次得多帶一點兒.

李:第一批過河的別働隊一到河那邊就得向敵人的防禦工事前進,一建立橋頭堡(bǎu)就給

河這邊的增援(ywán)部隊一個信號,他們就可以過河.

王:我們第一營一過河我們後頭的部隊就開到河這邊等着,一看見信號立刻過去增援(ywán).

張:我們有兩營,人數都不夠.得申(shēn)請補充人員.不知道來的及(jí)來不及(jí)?

李:您的申(shēn)請一到,我立刻請參謀長派補充(chūng)人員到您那團去.

王:您知道這一次過河攻擊敵人的目的麽?

李:參謀長說,河那邊的敵人是敵人的右翼(yì).軍團長預備攻擊敵人的中央(yāng),怕他們的左翼(yì)增援(ywán),所以讓我們抑(yì)留他們的右翼(yì).

王:要是我們這次的目的只是抑(yì)留敵人的兵力,就不用派太多人過河了,有兩營人就夠了.

李:敵人在河那邊有三團人,要是你們過河的兵力太少,不但有被他們消滅的危險,並且敵人還一樣可以增援(ywán)他們的中央(yāng).

張:要是這樣兒,我們就得作想突(tū)破他們陣地

的樣子.他們就不敢把兵力調動到別的地方去了.

王:我們這一團的目標是河那邊的兩座小山.等那兩座小山都佔領了,我們就停住不再前進,等司令部的命令.

李:您這次攻擊兵器跟彈藥都夠麼?

張:我們的兵器跟彈藥只夠防禦不夠攻擊用的.

李:那麼就得快一點$\overset{\text{shēn}}{\text{申}}$請才來的$\overset{\text{jí}}{\text{及}}$攻擊的時候用.不過$\overset{\text{shēn}}{\text{申}}$請量不能太多,因為司令部還得給別的團補給.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Operation and training officer of the Division Headquarters, Col. Lǐ Míng, studied the operation plan with Regimental Commander Wáng Jūng and executive officer, Lt. Col. Jāng Tyán.

Lǐ: A telegram just came from the Army Headquarters ordering us to cross the river and attack the enemy after seven days. The Second Regiment will be responsible for the frontal attack.

Wáng: This time we can use one battalion of rangers as assualt force. After this battalion has established the bridge head, the other two infantry battalions will follow to cross the river.

Jāng: Before crossing the river, it is better to use airplanes to set-up smoke screens so the casualities can be cut down a little.

Lǐ: What kind of smoke do you plan to use?

Jāng: In order to prevent the enemy from seeing us, it is best that we use smoke curtains.

Wáng: After smoke curtains are set-up, we, ourselves, won't be able to see the enemy movements either. It is best that we have two helicopters in the air on the other side of the river to watch over the enemy movements and send the information to us.

Lǐ: In your regiment you will have one battalion of rangers crossing the river. What assault boats are you going to use?

Wáng: The river is narrow, and the water is not deep. We can use rubber boats which can accommodate 20 persons each. One boat will be necessary for each squad. We need, all together, 80 to 90 boats.

Jāng: If we decide to use the rubber boats, we will have to make a requisition immediately, so that we will have them in time.

Lǐ: Here are the pictures of enemy fortifications taken by our reconnaisance planes. Please take a look at them.

Wáng: The enemy has plenty of pillboxes along the river. We will have to destroy all of them before we can establish a bridge-head.

Jāng: The first batch of men crossing the river can not take heavy weapons; they can only use rocket launchers and recoilless rifles to destroy enemy pillboxes.

Wáng: We also can use hand grenades and rifle grenades. This time they will have to take along plenty of them.

Lǐ: The rangers who first cross the river will advance toward the enemy fortifications as soon as they arrive on the other side of the river. They will give a signal to the reinforcement troops as soon as they have established the bridge-head, so that the reinforcements can cross the river.

Wáng: As soon as our first battalion crosses the river, the troops behind them will move to the side of the river and wait. As soon as they see the signal, they will immediately cross the river.

Jāng: We have two battalions. But there are not enough persons in either of them. We will have to request replacements. We don't know whether there will be sufficient time.

Lǐ: As soon as your request is in, I shall ask the regimental commander to send replacements to your regiment.

Wáng: Do you know the purpose of the forthcoming attack?

Lǐ: The Chief of Staff said that the enemy on the other side of the river is in the right flank. The Army Commander is planning to attack their center and is afraid that their right flank will reinforce the center. Therefore they are sending us to contain the enemy's right flank.

Wáng: If our purpose is to contain the enemy's right flank, we do not need to send too many men across the river. Two battalions will be sufficient.

Lǐ: The enemy has three regiments on the other side of the river. If your strength is too weak, there will not only be the danger of being annihilated, but the enemy will still be able to reinforce their center.

Jāng: If that is the case, will have to act as if we were going to break their position, so that they wouldn't dare transfer their men to the other place.

Wáng: The targets of our regiments are the two small hills on the other side of the river. After those two hills are occupied, we will stop our advance and wait for orders from Headquarters.

Lǐ: Are the ammunition and weapons sufficient for this attack?

Jāng: Our weapons and ammunition are sufficient for defense, but not so for attack.

Lǐ: In that case, we will have to make a requisition in a hurry, so we will have weapons for the attack. However, the size of that requisition should not be large. For Headquarters also has to supply other regiments.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

118.	bǔchūngrénywán	補充人員	N:	replacement
118.1	bǔchūng	補充	V:	replace
119.	byédùngdwèi(dwèiywán)	別働隊	N:	ranger
119.1	dwèiywán	隊员	N:	member of group,corps,etc.
120.	chyānjr̀gūngji	牽制攻擊	N:	holding attack
121.	chyāngbǎu	槍堡	N:	pillbox
122.	chyānglyóudàn	槍榴彈	N:	rifle grenade
122.1	chyānglyóudàntǔng	槍榴彈筒	N:	grenade launcher
123.	chyáutóubǎu	橋頭堡	N:	bridge head
124.	dzwòjàn jìhwà	作戰計劃	N:	operation plan
125.	dwó	奪	V:	to seize
126.	dzwòjàn syùnlyàngwān	作戰訓練官	N:	operation and training officer
126.1	tsānsān jyūngwān	参三軍官	N:	G3 officer
127.	fēisyíngywán	飛行员	N:	pilot
128.	gūngjījōu	攻擊舟	N:	assault boat
129.	jēbì yānmù	遮蔽烟幕	N:	smoke curtain
130.	jŕshēngfēijī	直昇飛機	N:	helicoptor
131.	jūngyāng	中央	N:	center,central
132.	jyānshr̀	監視	V/N:	watch, surveillance
133.	láideji	来得及	RV:	there is enough time
133.1	láibuji	来不及	RV:	there isn't enough time
134.	syàngpíjōu	橡皮舟	N:	rubber boat
1 4.1	syàngpí	橡皮	N:	rubber
135.	shēnchǐng lyàng	申請量	N:	requisition
136.	syìnhàu	信號	N:	signal

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137.	tùjī bùdwèi	突擊部隊	N:	assault force(s)
137.1	tùjī	突擊	V:	to assault
138.	yìlyóu	抑留	V/N:	contain, containment

生詞練習

1. a. 德國在第二次世界大戰的時候對於軍隊補充(chūng)人員的問題非常注重.

   b. 因為第四團(twán)的死傷很重,需要立刻補充(chūng)五百人.

2. a. 因為中國的空降部隊歷史很短所以別動隊還是一個新名詞.

   b. 他是游擊隊的隊員.

3. 因為我們的左翼(yì)兵力很少,所以第五團得用牽(chyān)制攻擊的戰術.

4. 這次我們防守王村的時候做了很多槍堡(bǎu).

5. a. 槍榴(lyóu)彈可以裝在步槍上發射,又輕又方便.

   b. 每一個步兵班長都是一個槍榴(lyóu)彈筒(tǔng).

6. 要包圍河以東的敵人,我們先得佔領河以東的橋頭堡(bǎu).

7. 參三軍官最主要的工作是做作戰計劃.

8. a. 昨天下午我們把飛機場奪(dwó)回來了以後, 空降部隊才降落(lwò).

b. 在作戰的時候參三軍官的職務很忙.

9. 第三部份的參謀職務是管作戰跟訓練, 所以我們也叫參三軍官是作戰訓練官.

10. 俄(É)國的空軍飛行員雖然很多, 可是他們的飛行技術不行.

11. 步兵過(渡)河攻擊的時候, 最好用遮(jē)蔽(bì)煙幕(mù). 這樣可以減少人員損失.

12. 用直昇(shēng)飛機救護傷兵又快又方便.

13. 空降部隊在飛機場的中央降落.

14. a. 我們派空軍監視(jyānshr̀)敵人在沿海地區活動.

b. 為了這件事情, 我被警察監視(jyānshr̀)了三天.

15. a. 時候不多了, 要是我們坐飛機去還來得及(jí).

b. 還有五分鐘, 恐怕來不及(jí)了.

16. a.每一個步兵團都有五十個橡(syàng)皮舟(jōu).

b.現在用橡(syàng)皮做的東西很多.

17. 按規(gwēi)定每次彈葯申請量不能過五萬發.

18. 指揮官決定了綠(lù)顏色的信號就是攻擊.

19. a.用突(tū)擊部隊突(tū)擊敵人的時候,最要緊的是要有很大的機動性.

b.突擊是在敵人沒有預備的時候攻擊他們.

20. 為了不讓敵人攻擊我們的左翼(yì),我們應當派第四團想法子抑(yi)留敵人的砲兵部隊.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 美國陸軍的一個步槍班有多少人？
2. 打仗的時候為甚麼補充人員很要緊？
3. 打仗的時候砲手死了. 補充一個彈藥手行不行？
4. 別働隊的任務是甚麼？
5. 別働隊得受些甚麼特別的訓練？
6. 甚麼是牽制攻擊？
7. 甚麼是槍堡？
8. 槍榴彈是甚麼？
9. 槍榴彈筒有甚麼用？
10. 過河的時候為甚麼得先建立橋頭堡？
11. 建立橋頭堡的時候得注意些甚麼？
12. 打仗的時候為甚麼作戰計劃很重要？
13. 司令部裏那些軍官管作戰計劃？
14. 作戰訓練官為甚麼戰術戰略都得很好？
15. 參三軍官管些甚麼？

16. 甚麼是飛行員？
17. 甚麼是攻擊舟？
18. 遮蔽煙幕有甚麼用？
19. 直升機有甚麼好處？
20. 直升飛機一點鐘最快可以飛多少英里？
21. 打仗的時候突破敵人的中央有甚麼好處？
22. 我們為甚麼得監視不可靠的人？
23. 要是你開車到舊金山去三十分鐘裏頭來的及來不及回來？
24. 敵人登陸以後要是讓他們建立了灘頭堡有甚麼壞處？
25. 橡皮舟有甚麼用？
26. 車胎是不是橡皮作的？
27. 部隊的補給不夠跟誰申請？
28. 部隊申請補給的申請量太多，司令部為甚麼不應當給？
29. 打仗的時候信號有甚麼用？

30. 打仗的時候有多少種信號？

31. 突擊部隊的任務是甚麼？

32. 打仗的時候為甚麼得抑留敵人的兵力？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Since our casualties at the front are very heavy and most of our troops are very tired, we have to send replacements there to replace them.

2. The training of rangers is quite unique. They must be trained to use all kinds of weapons and in mountain-climbing, etc.

3. Before we attack the enemy's flanks we had better launch a holding attack at the center so that they cannot send reinforcements from the center to their flanks.

4. It seems that there are hundreds of pillboxes in their position. I think we should use tanks to cover our attacking infantry.

5. Without grenade launchers, it is useless to stock so many rifle grenades. How about asking headquarters to send us more hand grenades?

6. Our strategy calls for the seizure of all enemy bridgeheads within twenty four hours after our landing.

7. The jobs of operations and training officers involve writing operational plans.

8. G3 officers have no business collecting intelligence information.

9. Five enemy pilots were found hiding in a bookstore where they were given food and medical care by enemy agents.

10. Before landing we received hundreds of rubber boats which are useless to us because we needed assault boats.

11. Before we launch assault boats we must release a smoke curtain in order to cover our landing forces.

12. Tell our helicoptor pilots not to fly too low lest enemy snipers get them.

13. Our intelligence officers have put all enemy agents under surveillance so that they can be arrested anytime.

14. Our requisition must be forwarded to Headquarters within a week. Otherwise there won't be enough time to get things we want.

15. Since China does not produce any rubber she must import rubber from Southeast Asia.

16. All our assault forces are waiting for the signal to launch their attack against enemy positions.

17. We need at least five thousand replacements before we can assault the enemy position.

18. We have decided to use signal guns in firing red colored signals so that our troops will attack on time.

19. After the Second World War that country's policy toward USSR was a policy of containment.

20. Since we are not strong enough to initiate a large scale offensive against the enemy, our present strategy is to use available force to contain the enemy.

A. 中國的社會制度 (三)

到了清朝快完了，民國剛開始的時候，西洋文化傳到中國。中國青年人都覺得中國的文化很老，西洋的政治經濟社會制度都比中國的合理。很多人主張改良中國社會組織，所以中國社會思想跟組織就開始改變了。過去的舊制度不能對付外來的軍事政治經濟$\overset{\text{chīn}}{\text{侵}}$略的問題。有的人就提倡取消中國的舊制度。有的認為應該保存中國舊道德才能解決中國的問題。在這個新文化沒完全建立，舊的文化不能完全存在的時期，中國這時候的社會情形很$\overset{\text{lwàn}}{\text{亂}}$。

(一)個人與家庭方面：西洋個人主義，國家主義思想發展得很快。青年人要離開大家庭挑選自己的職業，組織小家庭代替了大家庭。

L.125

(二)社會服務與社會道德態(tà)度方面：為社會服務代替了為家族奮(fèng)鬥的觀念。個人主義影響了維持了二千年的社會道德觀念。

(三)經濟方面：因為城市工業發展，城市經濟代替了農村經濟。城市有工會組織，失業的問題也在中國發生了。社會產生了新的知識階級，資(dz̄)本家，跟城市的工人階級。關於農村的改革計劃很多專家發起農村建設運動。河北，山東，江蘇等省先後試驗這些建設的辦法，都有很好的成績(jì)。可惜一九三七年對日抗(kàng)戰開始，一切農村建設也都停止(jř)了。

至於世界大戰以後，中共佔領大陸，中國國民政府遷(chyān)到台灣的各方面的社會情形，我們可以常在書報雜誌上看到，不再在這兒討論了。

B. 句子

L.125

(一)開一個百貨公司需要很大的資本.

(二)常看中文雜誌,你的中文成績一定好.

(三)資本家與工人領袖討論改良工具問題.

(四)兩位戰畧家都對我們的新戰略有興趣.

(五)敵人侵略我們的時候,我們一定起來抵抗.

(六)他常不痛快,後來才知道是因為耳朵不好.

lyàn
(七)一個東德的裝甲兵跟一位西德小姐談戀
愛,他的朋友都批評他.

L.125

简体字练习

(一) 青年人老是喜欢离开家庭，自己要得到经济独立.

(二) 关於发展这种工业的各种问题，我们应当请专家来给我们讲讲.

(三) 旧制度有坏处可是不能说旧制度一点儿好处都没有.

(四) 美国人都以为个人主义比国家主义好，因为美国人注重个人自由.

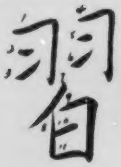
(五) 那个英国人计划十二月一号坐飞机到中国大陆去用四个礼拜参观中共的工厂.

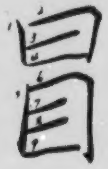
C. Characters (No. 834-840)

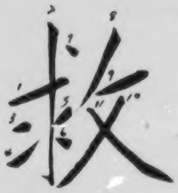
834.	抵	dǐ	BF: substitute; resist; arrive; knock	抵抗 - resist; resistance
835.	抗	kàng	BF:resist	抵抗 - resist; resistance
836.	侵	chīn	BF: usurp	侵畧 - aggression; invade
837.	畧 略	lywè	BF:seize;plan	侵略 - aggression, invade 戰略 - strategy 戰略據點 - strategical point 戰略家 - strategist
838.	資	dz̄	BF:property; wealth	資本家 - capitalist 資本 - capital (banking)
839.	績	jī (jí)	BF: merit; affair	成績 - achievement, result
840.	誌	jr̀	BF: remember, record	雜誌 - magazine

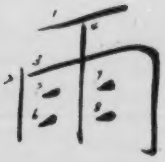
VI. Writing

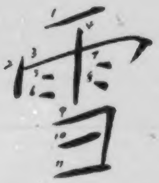
A. Writing (Characters 551-555)











B. Radicals

1.	羽	(quill feathers, 124)	as in:	習
2.	冂	(borders, 13)	as in:	冒
3.	攵	(tap, rap, 66)	as in:	救
4.	雨	(rain, 173)	as in:	雨, 雪

第一百二十六課

華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)

美國人李文跟中國人王中,談
美國的國父華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn).

王:我們談過林肯總統的事情.我也很想知道貴國的國父華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)總統的事情.我希望您給我多說一點兒.

李:華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)家裏的人在一六五七年從英國移(yí)民到了美洲的南部維吉(Jí)尼(Ní)亞州(Jōu).

王:他有多少兄弟姐妹?

李:華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)有十位兄弟姐妹

王:我聽說過他跟櫻(yīng)桃(táu)樹的故事.請您說說.

李:有的故事書裏說華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)小的時候用斧(fǔ)子砍(kǎn)了一棵(kē)櫻(yīng)桃(táu)樹.後來他父親生氣了,問是誰砍(kǎn)的,他就承(chéng)認了是他砍(kǎn)的.這個故事證明華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)從小就很誠(chéng)實.

王:華盛(Shèng)頓(Dwùn)小時候還有甚麼有意思的故事?

李:他小的時候就有冒險的精神.十四歲的時候有一次要離開家可是他母親沒讓他去.他很愛測(tsè)量.後來他認識了一個很有錢的

朋友那個人有五百萬畝(mǔ)地.他十六歲那年給那個大地主測(tsè)量地.測(tsè)量幾百萬英畝(mǔ)地是一件很難並且很危險的工作.他用了一年才測(tsè)量完了.因為有了這個經驗他在十七歲那年就作了維州(Jōu)一個縣的縣測(tsè)量員.

王:他年青的時候還喜歡甚麼別的事情?

李:雖然他家很有錢可是他不怕吃苦跟危險,也很喜歡各種運動.他穿的衣服老是很整齊乾淨.

王:聽說華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)在革命戰爭以前已經是軍官了.他上過軍官學校麼?

李:他沒上過軍官學校,因為維州(Jōu)州(jōu)長派他出去偵察那時候在美國的法國軍隊的情形,所以派他當一個維州(Jōu)的民兵少校.他回來以後升到中校的階級.一七五四年,一七五五年跟法國軍隊和印地安人(Indians)作戰的時候他才二十三歲就升到了上校的階級,指揮一團兵.

王:華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)對美國歷史最大的貢獻是指揮(hwēi)

美國獨(dú)立戰爭建立一個獨(dú)立的國家,所以才管他叫美國的國父.現在我們談談華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)怎麼指揮(hwēi)獨(dú)立戰爭吧.

李:華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)上校在維州(Jōu)很有名.他認識英國在維州(Jōu)地方政府裏的人,跟他們常常接觸(chwò),也參加各種地方上的政治宗教活動.同時他對農民士兵的生活也很清楚,所以對革命戰爭他是一位最合適(shr̀)的領袖. 一七七五年大家一致(jr̀)推選他作大陸革命軍總司令跟英國軍隊作戰.

王:指揮(hwēi)獨(dú)立戰爭真不是容易的事.

李:華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)在獨(dú)立戰爭的六年裏完全靠他偉(wěi)大的人格(gé),讓各地方聯合起來,對付共同的敵人.可是各地來的士兵很雜,訓練不夠,軍餉(syǎng)也不夠,很多軍官互(hù)相忌妒(jì dù),意見不合.幸虧(kwēi)華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)有耐(nài)性慢慢的把軍隊訓練組織好才能對付比他們强的敵人.

王:華盛頓(Shèng Dwùn)為甚麼用了六年的工夫才打敗英國呢?

李: 革命軍不夠多也不夠强大,不能跟英國軍
yìng Shèng Dwùn
隊打硬仗,華盛頓的法子是讓英國軍
隊用很大的代價去守一個地方,有點兒像
chì
現在的游擊戰,慢慢的,英國軍隊被迫放棄
Bwō Dwùn
了波士頓和費城(Philadelphia)只守
Nyǒu Ywē
紐約(New York),最後因為有法國軍隊和海軍
Ywē Kè
艦隊的幫助,革命軍在約克城(York)打敗
了英國軍隊,英軍就在一七八一年投降了.

王: 他是甚麼時候被選作總統的?

syàn
李: 美國憲法是一七八九年成立的,就在這
Shèng Dwùn
一年選舉華盛頓作美國第一任總統.

bāng Shèng Dwùn
王: 聯邦政府成立以後華盛頓作了幾年
總統?

李: 他一共作了八年的總統.

Shèng Dwùn
王: 華盛頓作了總統以後就作甚麼呢?

李: 一七九七年他回到了他老家管他的農場,
常常在家裏招待來看他的朋友或是客人.
一七九九年因為在大雪裏騎馬着了凉十
二月十四號就病死了.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Washington (Father of the U. S. A.)

An American, Lee Wen, and a Chinese, Wáng Jūng talk about Washington.

Wáng: I would like very much to know about President Washington, the Father of your honorable country. Please tell me more about him.

Lee: Washington's family emigrated to Virginia, in the southern part of America, during the year 1657 from England.

Wáng: How many sisters and brothers did he have?

Lee: He had ten sisters and brothers.

Wáng: I heard that there is a story about Washington and a cherry tree. Will you please tell me about it?

Lee: Some story books say that when Washington was young, he chopped down a cherry tree with an axe. His father was angry and asked who did it. Washington immediately admitted that he was the one who did it. This proved that he was honest since the time he was a child.

Wáng: Are there other interesting stories about Washington as a youth?

Lee: He was very brave since childhood. He wanted to leave his home when he was only fourteen. But his mother did n't allow him. He liked to survey land. Later, he met a rich man who had five million acres of land. When Washington was 16, he surveyed the land for the big land owner. To survey millions of acres of land was a difficult and dangerous thing. He spent one year before he finished the job. Because of this experience, he became a surveyor in a county of Virginia at the age of 17.

Wang: What other things did he like to do when he was a young man?

Lee: He liked athletics. Although his family was very rich, he was not afraid of hardships and danger. His clothes were always clean and tidy.

Wáng: It is said that even before the revolution Washington was already an army officer. Had he ever gone to a military academy?

Lee: No, he never did. When the governor of Virginia appointed Washington to investigate conditions of French troops in America, he was given the rank of Major in the militia. When he came back, he was promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel. When he fought the French army and the Indians during 1754 and 1755, he was only 23 years old and he was already a colonel, directing a regiment of troops.

Wáng: Washington's greatest contribution to American history was his leadership of the American War of Independence. He established an independent nation, so he was called the Father of the United States. Let's talk about how he directed the War of Independence.

Lee: Washington was very prominent in Virginia. He knew the British people in Virginia's local government. He had often contacted them. He had also taken part in different local political and religious activities. He knew the lives of the farmers and soldiers very well. He was the most suitable man for leading the revolutionary war. Therefore in 1775, he was elected unanimously by all the people as the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army to fight the British army.

Wáng: Directing the War of Independence was really a hard job!

Lee: During the six years of the Independence War, it was solely because of his great personality that he was able to unite different troops from different places in dealing with their common enemy. The soldiers who came from different places consisted of all kinds of people and personalities. Their training was not sufficient. The soldiers' pay was inadequate. The officers often were jealous of one another and had different opinions. Fortunately Washington has patience. He was gradually able to train and organize the troops. Then and only then were they able to deal with an enemy who was stronger than they were.

Wáng: Why did Washington need six years before he could defeat the British?

Lee: Because the Revolutionary Army didn't have enough troops and also because it wasn't strong enough. They couldn't fight a hard war. Washington's method was to let the British pay a very big price in defending a position.

This method was somewhat like today's guerrilla warfare. Gradually, the British troops were forced to give up Boston and Philadelphia. They defended only New York. Finally, because of the help given by the French Army and Navy, the Revolutionary Army defeated the British troops in York City. The British troops then surrendered in 1781.

Wáng: When was he elected president?

Lee: The Constitution was established in 1789. It was then that Washington was elected the first President of the United States.

Wáng: After the establishment of the United States, how many years was he in office as the President?

Lee: All together it was eight years.

Wáng: After Washington left office, what did he do?

Lee: In 1797 he returned to his old home to take care of his farm. He often showed hospitality to his guests and friends. He died on December 14, 1799 from a cold he caught while horse back riding in a heavy snow.

L.126

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

139.	chéngrèn	承認	N/V:	recognition/ recognize, admit
140.	dàijyà	代價	N:	compensation; price
141.	dǎyìngjàng	打硬仗	VO:	to fight a bitter battle
142.	dwèifu	對付	V:	deal with; confront
143.	dzá	雜	BF/SV:	mixed; miscellaneous
144.	dzǔngszlìng	總司令	N:	Commander-in-Chief
145.	fàngchì	放棄	V:	give up; abandon
146.	hùsyāng	互相	A:	mutually; reciprocal
147.	jāudài	招待	N/V:	entertainment/ entertain
148.	jìdu	忌妒	N/V:	envy; hate/ jealous; hate; envy, supicious
149.	jōujǎng	州長	N:	Governor (of a State)
150.	jyūnsyǎng	軍餉	N:	pay for military personnel
151.	lyáng	樑	N/M:	a beam/ (of a bridge)
152.	lyánbāng jèngfǔ	聯邦政府	N:	Federal Government
153.	mínbīng	民兵	N:	People's militia
154.	nàisyìng	耐性	N/SV:	endurance, patience/ patient
155.	pwò	迫	V:	compel; press; force; persecute
156.	shēngjí	升級	VO:	to be promoted
156.1	shēng	升	V:	ascend; arise; rise
156.2	jí	級	M:	grade, rank
157.	syànfǎ	憲法	N:	Constitution
158.	tsèlyángywán	测量员	N:	surveyor
159.	twēisywǎn	推選	V:	elect
160.	yíjr̀	一致	SV/A:	uniform; unanimous/ uniformly

161.	yìjyànbuhé	意見不合	Ph:	opinions differed
	161.1 hé	合	SV:	agree; getting along
	161.2 bùhé	不合	SV:	disagree; can't get along
162.	yīngmǔ	英畝	N:	an acre
163.	yīngtáushù	櫻桃樹	N:	cherry tree

Notes

1. Hwáshèngdwùn	華盛頓	George Washington Or Washington D.C.
2. Wéijíníyǎ (Wéijōu)	維吉尼亞 (維州)	Virginia

生詞練習

1. 世界上只有三分之一的國家承(chéng)認中共.

2. 美國在越(Ywè)南打仗 受了很多損失,
對於世界和平 給了很大的代價.

3. 中共在中國北部跟國民政府打了幾次
硬(yìng)仗.

4. 這裏的政治很複雜,怎麼對付各黨派的
人,是個很頭疼(téng)的問題.

5. 香港的人很雜,所以香港政府時常覺得
很頭疼(téng).

6. 陸軍總司令是陸軍的最高長官.

7. 中共不會放棄(chì)他們侵畧的野心.

8. 人人都應當有互(hù)相幫助的精神.

9. 台灣有一個機關專門管招待外國人的
事情.

10. 喜歡忌(jì)妒(dù)別人的人没有朋友.

11. 美國有五十州,每州的州長是由人民選

的.

12. 美國海軍每個月發兩次軍餉(syǎng).

13. 房子上頭的那根大樑(lyáng)有三十尺長.

14. 各州(jōu)都有聯邦(bān)政府的軍事機關.

15. 訓練民兵的目的是給人民基本軍事知識.

16. 一個沒有耐(nài)性的人常常容易生氣.

17. 這件事是他太太逼他作的,不是他自己願意作的.

18. a. 他工作很小心,所以他一年裏升了兩級.

b. 他恐怕不能再升了因為明年要到別的公司去做事了.

c. 所有在美國聯邦(bān)政府工作的人分二十級.

19. 按中國憲(syàn)法的規定,每六年選一次總統.

20. 這條公路是由聯邦(bān)政府測(tsż)量員測(tsż)量的.

21 我們推選張先生作我們的代表.

22. 因為我們的意見不一$\overset{\text{jr̀}}{\text{致}}$,所以還推選不出一個代表來.

23. a. 他們因為意見不合,所以離婚了.

b. 他做的事正合我的意思.

c. 兩個人的性情不合就做不了好朋友.

24. 一英$\overset{\text{mǔ}}{\text{畝}}$等於六個多中國$\overset{\text{mǔ}}{\text{畝}}$.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 美國的國父是誰?
2. 華盛頓家裡的人是從那兒移民到美國的南部的?
3. 華盛頓有多少兄弟姐妹?
4. 華盛頓砍櫻桃樹的故事代表他有甚麼樣的性格?
5. 華盛頓十四歲的時候有一次要離開家那是代表甚麼樣的精神?
6. 他十六歲的喜歡作甚麼樣的工作?
7. 他給那位有錢的朋友測量了多少地?
8. 測量是不是很容易的工作?
9. 那次測量他用了多少時候?
10. 因為這次測量的經驗所以在十七歲的時候他正式的作甚麼事了?
11. 他家很有錢,所以他很怕吃苦和作些冒險的事麼?

12. 華盛頓在革命戰爭以前已經是軍官了.
他上過軍官學校麼?

13. 他既然沒有上過軍官學校,為甚麼他是
一位軍官?

14. 他偵察法國軍隊的情形,就升到甚麼階
級了?

15. 他甚麼時候又升到上校了?

16. 那時候他多少歲?

17. 他指揮的兵有多少?

18. 為甚麼美國人叫他國父?

19. 為甚麼在美國独立戰爭的時候,華盛頓
是一位最合適的領袖?

20. 因為剛才說的那些原故,所以在一七七
五年大家一致推選他作甚麼?跟誰作戰?

21. 這次獨立戰爭英國的軍隊比革命軍強
大的多,可是最後是革命軍勝利了.這個
勝利最要緊的是靠甚麼?

22. 革命軍既然是從各地方來的是不是很雜？訓練呢？軍餉呢？軍官們的意見和關係呢？

23. 獨立戰爭打了多少年才成功的？

24. 為甚麼獨立戰爭得打六年？

25. 華盛頓用的是甚麼法子讓英國慢慢的放棄了波士頓和費城？

26. 最後有那國的軍隊幫助革命軍打敗了英國軍隊？

27. 一七八九年是美國歷史上甚麼特別的日子？

28. 華盛頓是那年作美國的第一任總統？

29. 華盛頓一共作了多少年聯邦政府的總統？

30. 華盛頓做了總統以後就做甚麼呢？

31. 華盛頓是怎麼死的？

32. 華盛頓是甚麼時候死的？

IV Translation Exercise

1. France recognized Communist China in January of 1964.
2. When you think something is worth doing, just do it. You should not think of compensation.
3. Our Commander-in-Chief ordered us not to retreat even if we have only one man left.
4. There should be mutual help between friends.
5. He has been promoted twice in five years.
6. They elected Mr. Wang unanimously to be the representative from their school.
7. In the spring time, cherry trees are in bloom. This is the best time to visit Washington D. C.
8. The land he owns is less than an acre. How can you call him a landlord.
9. To deal with Communists we have to use methods that the Communists use.
10. All guests from the foreign countries have been well entertained during their stay in our city. They all said that they would like to visit us again.
11. He has neither time nor patience to read through your book.
12. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789.
13. During the war, they were forced to leave their homes and become refugees.
14. After the surveyers had surveyed the land, we heard nothing more about what the land is to be used for.
15. Our Federal Government first inspected the flooded area, then sent relief teams there to help the people.
16. Soldiers get paid on the last day of the month. The sailors get paid twice a month, once on the 15th of the month, and once on the last day of the month.

17. The people's militia did not have enough training, nor did they have modern equipment. In my opinion, they cannot be used to defend their country.

18. If you cannot get along with him, why don't you leave him alone?

19. Employees of the federal government have not had a raise in pay for two years.

20. The beams of that bridge were all specially designed to add strength and beauty to that bridge.

A. 桃(Táu)花源(ywán) （一）

紀元後三百多年湖南省有一個打魚的，有一天坐着小船欣(syīn)賞兩岸的風景，沒覺得到了一個桃(táu)花樹林(lín)子。紅紅白白的桃(táu)花香極了，美極了，遮(jē)蔽(pì)着天空。小河兩岸長滿了青草。青草上有很多桃(táu)花，一定是風吹桃(táu)花落(lwò)在草地上了。這個桃(táu)花林子好像從來沒有人來過似的。

打魚的心裏覺得很奇怪，就坐着船再向前去。後來到了桃(táu)花林的邊兒了，好像不能再向前去了。他忽然看見一座山，山下有一個小洞。小洞那頭兒好像很亮。他就上岸走進洞去。走了幾十步路都很窄(jǎi)，只能一個人經過。再進去幾十步忽然看見一個小村子。原來過了山

洞裏頭是一片平地，環hwán境很好。房屋很整齊，一畝mǒu一畝的農田種滿了東西。小河裏有很多魚，樹木青青綠lyù綠的非常好看。雞跟狗gǒu叫的聲音各處都聽得到。村子裏在路上來來去去的人都忙着種田。作工的農夫，工人，男人，女人，穿的衣服都跟外頭人的一樣。無論老的年輕的看着都很快樂.

桃花源 - Peach Blossom Spring (Arcadia)

狗 - gǒu N: dog

B. 句子

(一)我很欣賞這位小姐的性情.

(二)那本雜誌選的東西太深我不能欣賞.

(三)改良你念書的環hwán境jìng，就可以得到好的成績jī.

(四)放了遮蔽jēbì烟幕mù所以我們彼此都看不清楚了.

(五)窄jǎi的路也有好處，汽車走不快，出事就少了.

(六)法律規定誰也不能在這個村子的樹林子

裏生火.

(七)敵人登陸艇要在王村登陸,可是失敗了.

(八)從那次會議看得出來他們不太協調.

(九)我們的$\overset{\text{syún}}{\text{巡}}$洋艦上有幾個小洞,證明敵人的炮火很利害.

(十)太陽一落,一聽見吹號的聲音,那些小動物就跑回洞裏去了.

(十一)資本家要知道這個洞的寬窄是多少,才肯把資本拿出來修鐵路.

(十二)這本雜誌有一$\overset{\text{pyān}}{\text{篇}}$關於中國抵抗日本侵略之經過的文字.

简体字练习

(一) 敌人都在树林子里头,等着我们軍队进去.

(二) 从来没有人到过那个地区,谁都不认识那儿的路.

(三) 我听他说的话觉得这个人真奇怪,为什么他那么不客气.

(四) 农人要是生活不能改进,农产一定不丰富,农业就一定不会发达.

(五) 那本什志里头选的东西都是宣传共产主义.

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C. Characters (No. 841-848)

841.	欣	syīn	BF: delight, joy	欣賞 - to delight in; to find pleasure in (as literature, studies, etc.); appreciation
842.	林	lín	BF: forest, grove	樹林子 - woods
843.	遮	jē	BF: to cover, hide, screen, protect	遮bì - to hide 遮bì 烟mù - smoke curtain
844.	吹	chwēi	V: to blow; puff, praise	吹號 - blow the bugle
845.	落	lwò (làu)	V: fall, drop	太陽落 - sunset
846.	洞	dùng	N: hole, cave	山洞 - cave 小洞 - small hole
847.	窄	jǎi	SV: narrow	寬窄 - width 很窄 - very narrow
848.	環 环	hwán	BF: ring, link	環jìng - environment

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 556-560)

橋　倍　噴

桥

隊　滑

(队)

B. Radicals

1. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 橋
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 倍
3. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 噴
4. 阝 (a mound, 170) as in: 隊
5. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 滑

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill (Grand Review)

1. Write down the W-G equivalents for the following terms or phrases:

1. jīshr	2. ìdz
3. sàtsz	4. sywésyàu
5. chyúngrén	6. Shŕywè
7. chywángwó	8. jyāugei
9. ywàndz	10. jywédìng

2. Write down the W-G equivalents for the following sentences:

1. Táng jyàu háidz dōu gěi chr̄le.

2. Nǐ gēn péngyou chyù ne, shr dz̀jǐ yige rén chyù?

3. Nèige rén dzǔjrle yige lyǔsyíngtwán. Tā dzǔjr yǐchyán, syān wèn wo tsānjyā butsānjyā.

4. Lyóu Syānsheng shr sywé jèngjr̀ jīngjì de.

5. Pùdzlide hwǒji tèbyé héchì.

6. Nyàn wényánde shū nǐ děi chá dz̀dyǎn.

7. Tā hái syǎng sywé R̀běn hwà.

8. Pyàufángr dzài jèibyar.

2. (Cont'd)

9. Jèijung yān, wǒ busyǐhwan.

10. Tā syěle yítsz.

第一百二十七課

現代世界名人

一個美國人李文跟一個
中國人王中談話.

王:我們今天談談世界上的名人(有名的人).世界上的名人太多,我們就談兩三個吧.我們先談 Chyōu Jí Ěr 邱吉爾 (Churchill),好不好?

李:好. Chyōu Jí Ěr 邱吉爾是一八七四年生在一個英國的貴族家庭裏.他的父親是英國人母親是美國人.

王:據說 Chyōu Jí Ěr 邱吉爾小的時候不太 tsūng 聰明念書進步的很慢,可是後來他在軍官學校念書念得不錯.

李:他年青的時候作過些甚麼事呢?

王:他二十幾歲的時候在很多英國 jŕ 殖民地打過仗.後來寫了兩本關於作戰情形的書.

李:他甚麼時候參加政治活動呢?

王:一九零零年他被選進了議院.他三十二歲的時候已經作了 jŕ 殖民部的次長.第一次

世界大戰開始的前後他是英國的海軍部長,那時候他已經很有名了.

李:他的政治生活老是很成功,很得意麽?

王:他自己說從第一次世界大戰以後到第二次世界大戰開始,是他在政治上最不得意的時候.

李:Chyōu Jí Ěr 邱吉爾 最要緊的貢獻應當是作英國的首相領導英國人民在第二次世界大戰中對德國作戰吧?

王:在第二次世界大戰的時候,他代表英國跟美國,中國,蘇聯的領袖開會,決定怎麽打敗德國,跟戰爭以後的世界問題.這是他最重要的一個貢獻.可惜戰爭一完他就下台了.

李:可是一九五一年他又被人民選作首相,那時他已經是七十七歲的老人了,所以作了兩三年以後他就下了台,把首相讓給別人了.一九六五年一月他才死在他的老家,死的時候他剛過九十歲.

L.127

Kè lǔ chì
克魯契夫 (Nikita S. Khrushchev, 1894-)

王: 在一九六零年左右世界上最能影響人類
　　　　　　　　　　　　Kè lǔ chì
的幸福的人可以說是蘇聯的克魯契夫.那
時候他是共產集團的首領.世界有沒有和
平都看他的政策怎麼樣.

李: 據說他是一八九四年生在一個
　　　　　　　　　　　　煤　礦
工人的家裏.他年青的時候在農場上,在工
　　　méi kwàng
廠中,在煤礦裏,都作過事情.

王: 他甚麼時候才變成重要的共產黨份子呢?

李: 一九二幾年的時候,他在各地方的共產黨
黨部作重要的工作.到了一九三四年才被
選作共產黨中央委員會的委員.一九三八
　　　　　Wū Kè Lán
他被派作烏克蘭(Ukraine)共產黨的書記
　　　　　　　　Shř Dà Lín
長.一九三九年三月史大林(Stalin)升他作
政治局(Political Bureau)的委員.以後他就成了黨的
要人了.

　　　　　Shř Dà Lín
王: 一九五三年史大林(Stalin)一死,他的地位
就更重要了.他先作蘇共的第一書記,後來
又作了部長會議主席.他可以說是史大林

　　　　　　　　　dú　tsái
以後蘇聯最利害的獨　裁　者了。一九六四
年左右他忽然被迫下台，以後就很少聽見他
的名字了。

尼赫魯 (Jawaharial Nehru)

　　　　　　　　　　　　　Ní Hè Lǔ (Nehru)
李：印度 India過去的政治領袖尼赫魯是世界上
中立國的一位重要領袖。你對他的歷史知
道得多麽?

　　　　　　　Ní Hè Lǔ
王：我知道得不太多。據說尼赫魯在一八八九
年生在一個印度的貴族家庭裏。年青的時
候在英國受過很好的教育，後來回到印度
了。

　　　　　　　dú
李：他回到印度就參加獨立運動麽?

　　　　　　　　dú
王：對了、他在三十多年的獨立運動中，被英國
　jyān jìn
人監　禁了七八次，一共差不多有十一年。
最後在一九四七年印度變成了英國的自
治領，他是自治領的首相，和外交部長。可是
　　　　　　dú　　　　　　　　　líng
印度人民要完全獨　立，一直到一九五零
　　　　　　　　　　　　　Ní Hè Lǔ
年一月印度才變成了一個共和國。尼赫魯
又被選作首相和外交部長。

　Ní Hè Lǔ
李：尼赫魯對印度有甚麽貢獻呢?

王:對 nèi 内他已經完成了兩個五年計劃。據說印度人民的經濟生活改良了很多。對外他主張中立。美國跟蘇聯都想拉 lǔng 攏他，給他經濟 ywán 援助。

李:你說得很對。 Ní Hè Lǔ 尼赫魯老的時候很想離開政治生活，可是他的國會黨不讓他離開，還要他服務。所以這位七十一歲的老人還繼續為印度 nǔ 努力。可惜他在一九六四年就病死了。

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Modern World Personalities

1. Winston Churchill

Wáng: Let's talk about some world renowned people today. There are too many famous people in the world. Let's just talk about two or three of them. First, let's talk about Churchill, how about that?

Lee: Fine. Churchill was born in a family of the English nobility in 1874. His father was English and his mother American.

Wáng: It is said that when Churchill was young, he was not very brilliant and his progress in school was very slow. But later, when he attended military school, he did fairly well.

Lee: What did he do when he was a young man?

Wáng: When he was in his twenties, he fought in many of Britain's colonies. Later, he wrote two books about the wars.

Lee: When did he start to take part in political activities?

Wáng: He was elected to the Parliament in 1900. At the age of 32, he became the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies. Around the beginning of the First World War, he was Secretary of Navy. He was already very famous at that time.

Lee: Was he always very successful and elated during his political life?

Wáng: According to Churchill himself, the period between the end of World War One and the beginning of World War Two, was the unhappiest days of his political life.

Lee: His most important contribution was, of course, his leadership as the Prime Minister of Great Britain while fighting against the Germans during the Second World War.

Wáng: During the Second World War, he represented Britain in attending conferences with the leaders of the U.S., China, and Soviet Russia to decide on how to defeat Germany and other postwar problems. This was his most important contribution. Too bad that he had to step down as soon as the war ended.

Lee: But in 1951, he was elected by the people to be the Prime Minister again. He was already 77 years old then. So he stepped down again after two years to permit some one else to take over. He died in his home town in January 1965, when he was just over ninety years of age.

2. Nikita S. Khrushchev

Wáng: Around 1960, the person who could most influence the well-being of mankind was probably Soviet Russia's Khrushchev. At that time, he was the leader of the communist bloc. Whether there was to be peace in the world depended upon what Khrushchev's policies were.

Lee: It is said that he was born in a coal miner's family in 1894. When he was young he worked on farms, in factories, and in coal mines.

Wáng: When did he become an important figure in the Communist Party?

Lee: During the 1920's, he did important work in different communist party headquarters at different places. He was elected a member of the Communist Centeral Committee in 1934. In 1938, he was the Communist Party's Secretary in Ukraine. Stalin promoted him to a committee member of the Politburo in March, 1939. From then on, he became an important figure in the Communist Party.

Wáng: After the death of Stalin in 1953, Khrushchev's position became even more important. At first, he was the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. Later, he became the Chairman of the Secretaries' Conference. He could be considered Soviet Russia's most influential dictator after Stalin. Around 1964, he was suddenly forced to resign. From then on, there has been very little heard of his name.

3. Nehru

Lee: Nehru, the political leader of India, was an important leader among the neutral countries of the world. Do you know anything about his personal history?

Wáng: We don't know too much. It is said that Nehru was born in a noble family in 1889. When he was young, he received a very good education in England.

Lee: After he returned to India did he join the independence movement?

Wáng: During his thirty odd years of activity in the independence movement, he was imprisoned by the British seven or eight times, spending a total of almost eleven years in jail. Finally, in 1947, when India became a self-governing colony of Great Britain, he became the Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister of India.

Lee: But the people of India wanted complete independence. So in 1950, India became a Republic. Nehru again was elected the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Wáng: What was Nehru's contribution to India during the last ten years?

Lèe: Internally, he has already completed two five-year plans. It is said that the economic standard of the Indian people has been greatly improved. Externally, he advocated neutralism. Therefore both the U.S. and Soviet Russia wanted to befriend him and give him economic aid.

Wáng: You are right. But Nehru aged . He wanted very much to get away from political life. Yet his Congress Party would not permit him to do this. They still want him to work. So this seventy-one year old man continued to work hard for India, for the rest of his life. Unfortunately he died of illness in 1964.

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Vocabulary

第二部 生詞

164. bùjǎng hwèiyì	部長會議	N:	Secretary Conference, Ministers' Conference
164.1 bùjǎng	部長	N:	Minister (Secretary)
165. jŕmínbùtszjǎng	殖民部次長	N:	Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Colonies; Under-Secretary of State of the Colonies
165.1 tszjǎng	次長	N:	Vice-minister; Under-Secretary
166. chyánhòu	前後	PW/MA:	before and after/ about; first and last
167. dǎngbù	黨部	N:	Local Councils of a Party
168. déyì	得意	SV:	well satisfied, elated
169. dútsáijě	獨裁者	N:	Dictator
170. dzjrlǐng	自治領	N:	Self-governing Colonies, Self-governing districts
170.1 Dzjr	自治	N:	Self-control, autonomy
171. Gùngchǎn jítwán	共產集團	N:	Communist bloc
171.1 jítwán	集團	N:	bloc
172. gwèidzú	貴族	N:	the nobility; imperial clan
173. Gwóhwèidǎng	國會黨	N:	Congress Party
174. jèngjrjyú	政治局	N:	Bureau(office) of Politics (Political Bureau)
175. Jūngyāng wěiywánhwèi	中央委員會	N:	Central (Political) Council
175.1 wěiywán	委員	N:	Committee member; a deputy; a special commissioner
175.2 wěiywánhwèi	委員會	N:	Committee
176. jyānjìn	監禁	V:	to imprison
177. lālǔng	拉攏	V:	to associate with some one for a purpose
178. méikwàng	煤礦	N:	coal-mine
178.1 méi	煤	N:	coal
179. nǔlì	努力	SV/A:	endeavoring/ exert one's strength

180.	shǒulǐng	首领	N:	leader, chief
181.	shǒusyàng	首相	N:	Chief Minister of State, Prime Minister
182.	shūjìjǎng	書記長	N:	Secretary General
182.1	shūjì	書記	N:	clerk; secretary
183.	syàtái	下台	V:	to resign from the job; get off the stage
184.	syàndài	現代	N/TW:	the present generation; the present time/ modern
185.	syìngfú	幸福	N/SV:	welfare, happy
186.	yàurén	要人	N:	important person
187.	ywánjù	援助	N/V:	help; aid/ to assist; to relieve; to aid

Notes

1.	Chyōujíěr	邱吉爾	Churchill
2.	Kèlǔchìfū	克魯契夫	Khrushchev
3.	Shřdàlín	史大林	Stalin
4.	Níhèlǔ	尼赫魯	Nehru
5.	Wūkèlán	烏克蘭	Ukraine
6.	Yìywàn	議院	Parliament

生詞練習

1. a. 這次的蘇聯部長會議決定了蘇聯對南美國家的基本外交政策.

b. 在蘇聯部長會議中,各部長都一致主張增加他們在東德的軍隊.

2. a. 英國殖(jŕ)民部次長這次代表部長到香港去.

b. 張次長是一位很有名的外交次長.

3. 這次到歐洲去旅行前後用了十四天.

4. 中國國民黨黨部設立在台北.各地有區黨部,縣黨部,跟省黨部.

5. 最近他得意極了,不但鋪子裏的生意好,他太太又生了一個男孩子.

6. 有很多總統雖然是人民選出來的,其實他們都是獨裁(dú tsái)者.

7. a. 第二次世界大戰以前英國的殖(jŕ)民地現在都是自治領了.

b. 印度在大戰以後才開始自治.

8. a. 遠東共產集團國家,都不贊成蘇聯對資本主義國家的外交政策.

b. 世界上有三大集團:民主集團,共產集團,跟中立集團.

9. a. 現在辭職了的英國國防部長,是個貴族.

b. 俄國革命以後有很多貴族都逃到中國來了.

10. 國會黨的人數增加了一倍.

11. 所有的政策都是由中央政治局來決定的.

12. a. 中共中央委員會有很多委員.

b. 他是經濟委員會的委員.

c. 立法委員會是專管立法方面的問題.

jyān jìng
13. 他替共產黨活動,所以被政府監禁起來了.

lālǔng
14. 法國想拉攏幾個國家,建立第三勢力.

15. a. 中國最大的煤礦(méikwàng)在東北,每天的出產量大約五百噸(dwūn).

b 現在有的火車還是用煤(méi)做燃(rán)料.

16. 他在美國當公使的時候,工作非常努力所以這次他又被派到日本去了.

17. 蔣(Jyǎng)總統不但是總統也是國民黨的首領.

18. 日本首相前天飛到華盛頓(shèngdwùn)去了.據說是來跟美國商量日本美國的商業問題.

19. a. 在共產主義的國家,黨的最高的首領叫書記長.

b. 他在中國的時候給縣長當了兩年書記.

20. 英國首相可能因為這件事要下台了.這是沒想到的事.

21. 現代的陸軍全都有原子武器.

22. 為了人類的幸福,應當避免原子戰爭.

23. 這幾天聽說有要人來參觀,所以學校收拾很乾淨.

24. 美國對中國的經濟援助明年要減少了.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 邱吉爾的家庭是怎麼樣的一個家庭？那年生的？
2. 他小的時候唸書唸的好麼？
3. 他在軍官學校的時候，唸書唸得怎麼樣？
4. 他年青的時候做過甚麼事？
5. 他是甚麼時候參加政治活動的？
6. 他自己覺得他的政治生活老是很成功很得意麼？
7. 他最重要的貢獻是甚麼？
8. 第二次世界大戰完了以後他還接着做英國的首相麼？
9. 甚麼時候他又被選為英國的首相？
10. 為甚麼他就做了兩三年的首相便下台了？
11. 他是甚麼時候死的？死的時候多少歲？
12. 克魯契夫在一九六○年左右他的政策

可以影响甚麼？

13. 他是甚麼集團的首領？

14. 他的家庭怎麼樣？那年生的？

15. 他還不是重要的共產党份子以前，他在一些甚麼地方作過事？

16. 他變成重要的共產党份子以後，作過些甚麼事？

17. 一九五三年史大林死了以後他的地位更重要了，那時候他作了些甚麼事？

18. 他是怎麼下台的？甚麼時候？

19. 尼赫魯是印度過去的政治領袖，他也是世界上中立國的一位重要領袖麼？

20. 尼赫魯家庭怎麼樣？他是那年生的？

21. 他是在甚麼地方受的教育？

22. 他在英國受了教育以後就回到印度了麼？

23. 他回到印度以後就參加了甚麼運動？

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24. 他在印度參加獨立運動的時候被監禁過麼？多少次？一共多少年？

25. 最後印度變成了英國的甚麼？

26. 印度變成了英國的自治領以後他是自治領的甚麼？

27. 印度在一九五〇年完全獨立了，那時候印度變成了一個甚麼樣的國？

28. 他在印度共和國的時候作甚麼？

29. 請你說一說尼赫魯對印度獨立以後的貢献。

30. 他老了的時候很想做甚麼？

31. 他為甚麼不能離開政治生活？

32. 他是甚麼時候死的？

IV Translation Exercise

1. After India gained her independence in 1947, Nehru became first Prime Minister of India.

2. They are both dictators. I don't care to comment on who is better.

3. People who have worked in a coal mine can endure any hardship.

4. The municipal government will build a park in the center of the city for the welfare of the people.

5. Many small countries in Africa have joined the Communist bloc in the past five years.

6. They are not committee members of the Central Political Council. Why are they present at this meeting?

7. When he is elated, he cannot even remember his name.

8. The Secretary General of the United Nations said that world peace could be maintained without a war.

9. We should continue our endeavors to search for better ways of living in peace with our neighbors.

10. The nobility has no influence upon government officials in that country.

11. After he gained power in the government, he imprisoned many political leaders of that country.

12. Khrushchev was the Secretary General before he became Prime Minister of Russia.

13. Mr. Churchill was a statesman. He was the Prime Minister of Great Britain for many year.

14. Kuomingtang headquarters in San Francisco is located in the center of Chinatown.

15. In modern warfare, manpower is no longer the most important factor in winning the war.

16. It is practically impossible for Country A to assist Country B in stopping her civil war.

17. We struggled for the independence of our country not only for our generation but also for future generations.

18. That actress is very pretty on stage, but not pretty off stage.

19. The welfare of the old people in this city is always on the mind of the civic leaders.

20. Stalin was the Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union between 1922 to 1953.

21. The Undersecretary of United Nations, Dr. Bunche, made a speech last week at the local college.

A. 桃(Táu)花源(ywán) (二)

村子裏的人看見了這個打魚的都非常奇怪，都來歡迎(yíng)他。請他到家裏吃飯，買酒作菜非常熱心和氣。後來村子裏別的人也都來跟他打聽外頭的情形。

村子裏的人說，他們五六百年以前，秦(chín)朝的時候，有戰事。他們的祖先帶了妻(chī)子家人逃(táu)到這個地方來。幾百年來彼此互(hù)相幫助，生活很幸(syìng)福。從來沒有人出去過，他們不知道外頭還是你爭我奪(dwó)的，已經又換了好幾個朝代了。

村子裏其餘(yú)的人，都請打魚的到他們家裏喝酒吃飯招(jāu)待他。住了幾天，打魚的要走了。村子裏的人告訴他這裏的事情不必告訴外頭的人。

打魚的出來,找着他的船,按着原來的路回去;還在路邊樹下　放了些東西預備再來的時候好認得路.他進了城把他的經過情形告訴了縣長.縣長派人跟他一塊兒去找,可是不知道從前他在路邊樹下放下的東西到那兒去了.結果沒找着那條路.以後再也沒有人到那個地方去過.

B. 句子

(一)他們常$\overset{\text{hù}}{\text{互}}$相鼓勵不斷的改良他們的工作,所以成績好極了.

(二)那位資本家說,我們出品的好處壞處歡迎別人批評.

(三)張先生的道德性情非常好.張太太真$\overset{\text{syìng.}}{\text{幸}}$福.

(四)除了岸邊兒那個樹林子還有些敵人以外,其餘的地方都奪回來了.

(五)他很欣賞我畫的畫兒,所以我要好好兒招

待他們.

jē bì

(六)太陽落了,又有很多樹遮蔽,你為甚麼還不逃走?

(七)吹號的那個兵的軍服上頭有一個洞.

jìng

(八)他念法律沒念好.他說是因為身體不好,學校的環境也不好.

pyān

(九)他在軍事雜誌上寫了一篇東西,是:「戰略家與其戰略.」

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简体字练习

(一) 客厅里头有不少旧家俱，可是电灯都是新的.

(二) 他看着好象很积极作事，实际上他什么都没作.

(三) 这件事情不是难办，就因为我对这件事情没有兴趣.

(四) 共产主义集团要国际情形很乱. 他们就可以找机会得到好处.

(五) 一个从广东省出来的人说，大陆的工厂現在没有苏联的技术人员.

C. Characters (No. 849-855)

849. 迎	yíng	BF: welcome, go to meet	歡迎	- welcome
850. 逃	táu	V: escape	逃了	- escaped
851. 互	hù	A/BF: mutually, reciprocal	互相	- mutually
852. 福	fú	BF: happiness, felicity	syìng福	- welfare
853. 奪 (夺)	dwó	BF: snatch	奪回來	- to retake
854. 餘	yú	BF: excess, remainder, balance	其餘的	- the rest, the surplus
855. 招	jāu	BF: call, beckon	招 dài	- to entertain, entertainment

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 561-565)

氷　均　轟

冰　（軣）

炸　架

B. Radicals

1. 水 (water, 85) as in: 氷
2. 冫 (ice, 15) as in: 冰
3. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 均
4. 車 (cart, 159) as in: 轟
5. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 炸
6. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 架

第一百二十八課

第一部 對話

團長李舟(Jōu)給師長張中報告過河攻擊敵人的經過.

李:報告師長,我們這次攻擊的經過很好,很快的建立了橋頭堡(bǎu)·突(tù)擊部隊的本隊也都已經過河了.

張:好極了.你的先遣(chyǎn)部隊到河那邊的時候敵人的抵抗利害麼?

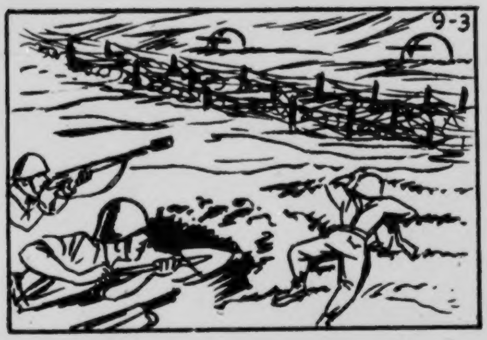
李:我們的先遣(chyǎn)部隊一過去就發現敵人在河邊建立了阻(dzǔ)截(jyé)陣地;也可以說是遲(chí)滯(jr̀)陣地,為的是不讓我們的本隊很快的到他們的主抵抗線.

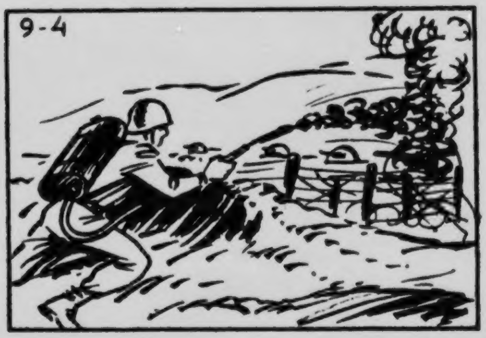
張:敵人的防區地境(jìng)線,你攻擊以前知道麼?

李:敵人第一團跟第二團的防區地境(jìng)線在河那邊橋的旁邊.

張:你們的先遣(chyǎn)部隊用兩棲(chī)戰車過河有沒有損失?

李:我們部隊用兩棲(chī)戰車過河損失不大,就


9-3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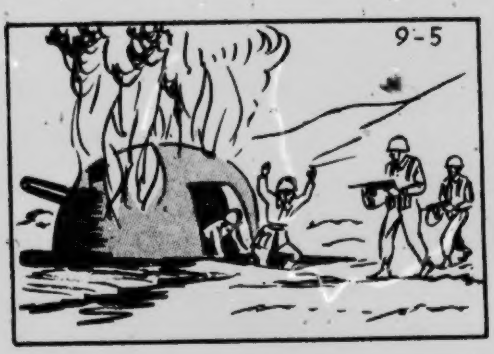
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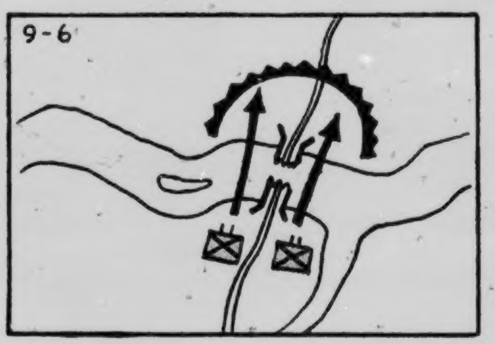
9-6

打壞了兩輛.

張: 敵人的阻截(dzǔ jyé)陣地都有些甚麽防禦工事?

李: 他們陣地的側翼(tsè yì)跟正面都有阻絕(dzǔ jywé)雷區,殺傷雷跟防戰車雷都有.雷區後面有很多鎗堡(bǎu)跟重掩蓋(gài)掩體.

張: 你怎麽消滅敵人的鎗堡(bǎu)跟掩體?

李: 本來預備用戰車後來因為戰車過雷區損失一定很大,幸虧(kwēi)我們帶了不少鎗榴(lyóu)彈跟噴火器,所以我們就用鎗榴(lyóu)彈筒(tǔng)放鎗榴(lyóu)彈,也用噴火器燒他們的鎗堡(bǎu),他們就都投降了.

張: 我們的弟兄們向敵人的陣地前進的時候他們沒用機關鎗大炮攻擊我們麽?

李: 敵人鎗堡(bǎu)裏的炮都對我們的部隊集中射擊.那樣利害的彈幕(mù)很不容易突(tū)破.

張: 你沒命令那些在散(sàn)兵線的弟兄們爬(pá)着前進麽?

李: 在敵人的彈幕(mù)底下人人都臥(wò)倒爬(pá)

着前進,還有不少弟兄們死傷了.

張:這次弟兄們的死傷一共多少?

李:死了八十二個,受傷的三百五十八個弟兄.救護兵給他們急救了以後,就送到救護站去了.重傷的用直昇飛機送到野戰醫院去了.

張:這次攻擊你們的補給 jóu 軸線怎麼樣?

李:攻擊開始以前,參謀長已經把前進 jóu 軸線,補給 jóu 軸線的問題,跟交通路線,都計劃的很好,所以一點問題都沒有.

張:這次你們一共跟敵人交戰了多少時候?

李:從攻擊開始日期,到完成建立橋頭 bǎu 堡,一共用了十六小時.

張:我們攻擊敵人 chí 遲 jr̀ 滯陣地的時候,是在晚上.敵人沒用探照燈照我們的 tù 突擊部隊麽?

李:他們用了很大的探照燈把陣地的前頭照得很亮.

張:那麽我們的人員損失不就更大了麽?

李: 所以我立刻讓弟兄們用 pwò 迫擊炮破壞他們的探照燈.

張: 晚上進攻,我們看的見他們的鎗 bǎu 堡麽?

李: 剛好那兩天沒有月亮,所以我們先放照明彈再用鎗 lyóu 榴彈先破壞他們的鎗 bǎu 堡.

張: 我們建立了橋頭 bǎu 堡以後,得派飛機空中偵察,看看敵人是不是預備 nì 逆 syí 襲.

李: 我們在敵人後方有 dyé 諜報員麽?

張: 情報軍官說有幾個,可以讓他們報告兵力的調動.

李: 我們這一團是不是接着進攻敵人的主抵抗線?

張: 你們這一團這次過河 tū 突擊敵人建立了橋頭 bǎu 堡,人員損失不小,應當休息幾天.我計劃用第三團攻擊敵人的主抵抗線.

L.128

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Regimental Commander, Lǐ Jōu, reported to Division Commander, Jāng Jūng, his experience in crossing the river and attacking the enemy.

Lǐ: (Regimental Commander, Lǐ Jōu reporting to Division Commander) Our attack has been going on very well. We established the bridgehead very rapidly, and the main body of our assualt force has already crossed the river.

Jāng: Did the enemy resist very fiercely when your spearhead arrived at the other side of the river?

Lǐ: As soon as our spearhead arrived on the other side of the river, they discovered the enemy had established a blocking position, or, perhaps, it might be called a delaying position in order to prevent our main force from reaching their main line of resistance.

Jāng: Did you know the enemy's boundary of their sector of defense before the attack?

Lǐ: The boundary of their sectors of defense of their first and second regiments was by the bridge on the other side of the river.

Jāng: Did you have any losses when your spearhead used amphibious tanks in crossing the river?

Lǐ: Our troops, using amphibious tanks in crossing the river, did not suffer a great loss. Only two tanks were damaged.

Jāng: What defense works did the enemy have in their blocking position?

Lǐ: At the front and on the sides of the enemy's position were barrier minefields in which were the anti-personnel mines and antitank mines. Behind the minefields were many pillboxes and bunkers.

Jāng: How did you destroy enemy pillboxes and emplacements?

Lǐ: At first we planned to use tanks. But we thought if we used tanks to cross the minefield, we would suffer great losses. Fortunately, we brought with us plenty of rifle grenades and flame throwers. Therefore, we used rifles to shoot rifle grenades and also use flame throwers to burn their pillboxes. Finally, they all surrendered.

Jāng: When our men advanced toward the enemy position, didn't the enemy use machine guns and artillery pieces at them?

Lǐ: The artillery pieces in the enemy pillboxes concentrated their fire on our troops. It was very hard to break through that fierce barrage.

Jāng: Didn't you order the men at the skirmish line to advance by crawling?

Lǐ: Under the enemy barrage, every one advanced by crawling, but there were still many men who were killed or wounded.

Jāng: How many casualties were there this time?

Lǐ: Eighty-two were killed and 358 wounded. The medics administered first aid for them and took them to the aid station. Those who were severely wounded were taken to the field hospital by helicopters.

Jāng: How was your axis of supply in this attack?

Lǐ: Before the attack, our Chief of Staff had already planned the axis of supply and the route of communication. Therefore we had no problem at all.

Jāng: How long were you engaged in combat with the enemy?

Lǐ: From D-day to the time we finished establishing the bridgehead, 16 hours in all.

Jāng: We only attacked the enemy's position, delaying position, at night. Didn't the enemy use search lights on our assault troops?

Lǐ: They used very large search lights to light up the foreground of their position.

Jāng: Wouldn't our casualties then have been greater?

Lǐ: That was why I immediately ordered our men to use mortars to destroy their search lights.

Jāng: Could you see the enemy pillboxes when you attacked at night?

Lǐ: It just happened that the moon did not come out those few days. We first shot out flares, then used rifle grenades to destroy their pillboxes.

Jāng: After we had established the bridgehead, we had to send airplanes to reconnoiter and see if the enemy was preparing to counterattack.

Lǐ: Do we have agents in the enemy's rear area?

Jāng: Our intelligence officer said that we had several agents. We could ask them to report to us on the movements of the enemy forces.

Lǐ; Is our regiment going to continue the attack on the enemy main line of resistance?

Jāng: Your regiment lost many men when you crossed the river and attacked the enemy, establishing the bridgehead. You should rest several days. I plan to use the Third Regiment to attack the enemy's main line of resistance.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

188.	bĕndwèi	本隊	N:	main body (mil.)
189.	bŭjí jóusyàn	補給軸線	N:	axis of supply
190.	chŕjr̀ jèndì	遲滯陣地	N:	delaying position
191.	chyánjìn jóusyàn	前進軸線	N:	axis of advance
192.	dànmù	彈幕	N:	barrage
193.	dyébàuywán	諜報員	N:	agent
	193.1 dyébàu	諜報	N:	intelligence
	193.2 jyāndyé	間諜	N:	spy
194.	dzŭjyé jèndì	阻截陣地	N:	blocking position
195.	dzŭjywé léichyū	阻絕雷區	N:	barrier minefield
196.	fángchyū dìjìngsyàn	防區地境線	N:	boundary of sectors of defense
197.	gūngjīkāishř r̀chī	攻擊開始日期	N:	D-day
198.	hòusùng	後送	V/N:	evacuate, evacuation
199.	jíjyòu	急救	V/N:	administer first aid, first aid
200.	jŭdĭkàngsyàn	主抵抗線	N:	main line of resistance
201.	jyănjŕ(de)	簡直(的)	A:	simply, just
202.	jyāutūng lùsyàn	交通路線	N:	route of communication
203.	jyòuhùjān	救護站	N:	aid station
204.	kūngjūng jēnchá	空中偵察	V/N:	air reconnaissance
205.	lyăngchī jànchē	兩栖戰車	N:	amphibious tank
206.	sànbīngsyàn	散兵線	N:	skirmish line
207.	syíngjèng shr̀gwānjăng	行政士官長	N:	sergeant major
	207.1 syíngjèng	行政	N:	administration
208.	tànjàudēng	探照灯	N:	searching light
209.	yĕjàn yīywàn	野戰医院	N:	field hospital
210.	ywèlyàng	月亮	N:	moon

生詞練習

1. 第五軍的本隊離王村還有二十里路.

2. 沿(Yán)着第五軍的補給軸(jóu)線有六十二個補給點.

3. 我們決定用遲(chŕ)滯(jr̀)陣地來遲(chŕ)滯(jr̀)敵人的前進.

4. 我們的步兵跟着我們砲兵的彈幕(mù)前進.

5. 步兵第五團的前進軸(jóu)線是從王村通過三零四高地到敵人左翼(yì)的樹林.

6. a. 他是第二師參二派的諜(dyé)報員.

b. 我們第二師的參二對於敵人的諜(dyé)報做得很好.

c. 間諜(dyé)的工作是指着在敵人後方的地下工作.

7. 因為兵器的進步,作戰的時候我們多半用火力阻(dzǔ)絕(jywé)敵人,很少用阻(dzǔ)絕(jywé)陣地了.

8. 我們在兵力不够的時候,常常用阻(dzǔ)絕(jywé)雷

dzǔjywé
區來阻絕敵人的攻擊或是前進.

9. 在防禦的時候,兩個部隊的當中有一條防區地境線讓防禦部隊知道他們防禦的地區有多麼大,他們的職務是甚麼.

10. 第二次世界大戰在法國登陸的軍隊攻擊開始日期是六月六日.

11. a. 我們應當用各種法子很快的把受傷的兵後送.

dān
b. 前方受傷的兵的後送是担架兵的職務.

12. a. 每一個救護兵都得知道急救.

b. 急救受傷的兵是救護兵主要工作.

13. 敵人的攻擊部隊離開我們的主抵抗線還有五里.

14. 他對於情報工作簡直一點兒也不懂.

15. 為了補給方便,在後方一定得有很多交通路線.

16. 第五團的救護站在河的西邊.

17. 昨天我們的空軍派飛機去做了兩次空中偵察.

18. 登陸的時候我們得用兩$\overset{\text{chī}}{\text{棲}}$戰車掩護(步兵)登陸的部隊.

19. 散兵線是在戰術上,需要的時候,部隊接到散開的命令以後散開的部隊所成的線.

20. 行政士官長在部隊裏的地位很重要.

21. 軍隊裏除了作戰的軍官以外,也有行政的軍官.

22. 探照燈可以在晚上探照敵人的飛機,或是陣地.

23. $\overset{\text{Dān}}{\text{担}}$架兵把受傷的兵從救護站後送到野戰醫院.

24. 軍隊多半不喜歡在有月亮的夜裏作戰.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 本隊前進的時候得有後衛嗎?
2. 前進的時候本隊在部隊的前頭還是在後頭?
3. 甚麼是補給軸線?
4. 打仗的時候轟炸敵人的補給軸線有甚麼好處?
5. 遲滯陣地有甚麼用?
6. 偵察機發現敵人的前進軸線為甚麼得報告?
7. 彈幕有甚麼用?
8. 諜報員的任務是甚麼?
9. 打仗的時候為甚麼諜報很要緊?
10. 打仗的時候為甚麼得監視敵人的間諜?
11. 打仗的時候敵人間諜太活動有甚麼壞處?
12. 阻截陣地有甚麼用?
13. 阻絕雷區裏都有些甚麼?

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14. 防區地境線是甚麽？

15. 防守的時候為甚麽得有防區地境線？

16. 甚麽是攻擊開始日期？

17. 攻擊開始日期以前為甚麽甚麽都得預備好？

18. 攻擊開始日期以前得預備些甚麽？

19. 打仗的時候為甚麽得把受傷的兵送到後方去？

20. 打仗的時候前線為甚麽得有急救？

21. 打仗的時候前線誰管急救？

22. 甚麽是主抵抗線？

23. 甚麽是交通路線？

24. 救護站有甚麽用？

25. 打仗的時候空中偵察為甚麽很要緊？

26. 兩棲戰車跟陸軍用的戰車有甚麽不一樣？

27. 甚麽是散兵線？

28. 先遣部隊的任務是甚麽？

29. 甚麼單位有行政士官長？

30. 士官裡頭最高的階級是甚麼？

31. 司令部裡誰管行政的事？

32. 探照燈有甚麼用？

33. 海軍也有探照燈嗎？

34. 打仗的時候野戰醫院有甚麼用？

35. 打仗的時候有月亮有没有關係？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Whenever we discover an enemy assault we must report it to our main body right away.
2. It is the duty of a supply officer to see to it that the axis of supply for his unit is not cut off.
3. The student does not quite understand the meaning of an axis so he has to check the dictionary for it.
4. The G-3 officer has planned a delaying position so that enemy movements can be delayed at least 24 hours.
5. Since we have information on the enemy advance we had better send planes to bomb the enemy's axis of advance.
6. When enemy planes come, our anti-aircraft units should fire enough rounds to form a barrage covering our position.
7. Last night we caught five enemy agents who have evidently obtained some useful intelligence in our city.
8. A spy is not a POW, therefore does not enjoy the rights and protection due the latter.
9. In enemy blocking positions there are all kinds of tank traps and barbed wire entaglements.
10. Our barrier minefield will serve as a good blocking position, because enemy tanks cannot pass without suffering heavy losses.
11. Our commander has handed down to each unit its boundary of the sectors of defense, so that in case of an enemy attack each unit will know its responsibility.
12. We must try everything possible to prevent enemy agents from knowing about D-day, decided upon last week.
13. After we give first aid to our wounded soldiers, we evacuate them immediately to our field hospital at the rear.
14. Since our main line of resistance has been penetrated we cannot hold the line any more.
15. The Chinese he spoke was simply not understandable. I had to ask him to repeat himself quite a few times.

16. In order to cut off the enemy's axis of supply, we must bomb his route of communication.

17. We must have enough aid stations at the front for administering first aid to our wounded soldiers and POWs.

18. Since it is too cloudy today, I do not think air reconnaissance would be useful.

19. Amphibious tanks are very useful for landing on the enemy's coast, especially for marines.

20. We have just received reports from our front that we have contacted the enemy along the skirmish line.

21. In the unit, the job of a sergeant major is usually administration.

22. When enemy planes attacked us, we used searchlights to help our anti-aircraft guns in locating them.

23. In addition to the searchlights we used last night, the bright moonlight also helped our anti-aircraft units in locating enemy planes.

V. Reading

A.

報告要點

I. 攻擊結果：

bǎu
1. 已經建立橋頭堡.

Tū
2. 突擊部隊本隊都已經過河.

3. 我軍死八十二人，傷三百五十八人，被破壞兩輛戰車.

II. 攻擊情形：

chī
1. 我們先頭部隊用兩棲戰車過河，發現敵

dzǔ jyé dzǔ jyé
人在河邊建立了阻截陣地，目的在阻截

tù
我突擊部隊本隊攻擊其主抵抗線.

dzǔ jyé tsè dzǔ jywé
2. 敵人之阻截陣地側面與正面有阻絕雷

區，有殺傷雷與防戰車雷雷區.後面有很

bǎu gài lyóu tǔng
多槍堡與重掩蓋掩體，我們用槍榴彈筒

放槍榴(lyóu)彈,用噴火器燒槍堡(bǎu).敵人全部投降.

3. 敵人槍堡(bǎu)中的炮向我們部隊集中射擊,我弟兄(syūng)們在機關槍與大砲之彈幕(mù)底下臥(wò)倒爬(pá)着前進.

4. 從攻擊開始到完成建立橋頭堡(bǎu)共用十六小時.

5. 我們於晚上攻擊其遲(chŕ)滯(jr̀)陣地敵人用很亮之探(tàn)照燈照我突(tū)擊部隊.我們立刻用迫(pwò)擊炮破壞其探(tàn)照燈.

6. 晚上沒有月亮,我們先放照明彈,再用槍榴(lyóu)彈破壞其槍堡(bǎu).

III. 需要辦的事情:

1. 派飛機空中偵察看敵人是不是預備逆(nì)襲(syī).

2. 命令我們在敵人後方諜(dyé)報員報告敵人

兵力調動.

3. 用第三團攻擊敵人主抵抗線.

B. 句子

(一)漢人也包括西藏人麼?

(二)我稱他「我們永久的領袖」

(三)共產主義鼓勵階級鬥爭.

(四)他從中國到美國來留學.

(五)亞洲佔地球陸地的三分之一.

(六)多游$\overset{\text{yǔng}}{\text{泳}}$對血$\overset{\text{yā}}{\text{壓}}$太高有幫助.

(七)多好的戰略都有改良的地方.

(八)會議決定我們的目標,是:盡最大力量奪回制空權.

(九)出產$\overset{\text{fēng}}{\text{豐}}$富的國家不一定很強.

(十)裝甲車弄斷了戰俘的腿,給他輸血吧.

(十一)印刷之發明對文化之貢獻很大.

(十二)中國紀元前的歷史,記載得清楚不清楚?

(十三)挑選勇敢願意$\overset{\text{syī}}{\text{犧}}$牲的人,協調這些偵探工

作.

(十四)古代帝王的生活不比現代有錢的人好.

(十五)按你的經驗,一個野戰砲彈可以消滅多少敵軍?

(十六)提倡欣賞各種藝術.

(十七)你試試用「溫習」作名詞,作一個句子.

(十八)他對人和氣,工作整齊,所以成功了.

简体字练习

(一) 我突击部队已经用两栖战車过河.
敌人死三百人,伤五百人团长自杀.

(二) 敌人枪堡与重掩盖掩体已经被我
们先头部队破坏.

(三) 攻击开始日期我们部队在飞机
掩护下不断前进.

(四) 敌人预备探照灯照我们突击部队.
可是我们用迫击砲破坏.

(五) 敌人迟滞陣地已经被我们先头部队
破坏,不能迟滞我们部队前进.

C. Characters (No. 856-863)

856. 絶	jywé	BF: break off	dzǔ 阻 絶雷區 - barrier minefield
857. 蓋 盖	gài	V/N: cover, screen	重掩蓋掩體 - bunker 蓋房子 - to build a house
858. 筒	tǔng	N: a pipe, tube, duct	槍 lyóu 榴 彈筒 - grenage launcher 火 jyàn 箭 筒 - rocket launcher
859. 兄	syung	Lit: older brother	弟兄 - brothers
860. 幕	mù	N/M: screen; curtain/act (of a play)	彈幕 - barrage 遮 bì 蔽 烟幕 - smoke curtain
861. 卧	wò	V: to lie down, to rest	卧 dǎu 倒 - to lie down; 卧房 - bedroom 卧車 - pullman 卧 dz 姿 - prone position 卧射 - shoot in prone position

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862.	爬 pá	V: to climb, creep; scratch, rake	爬牆 - climb over a wall
863.	探 tàn	BF: spy	探照燈 - search light 偵探 - detective/detect

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 566-570)

雜 係 警

杂 系

察 強

（强）

B. Radicals

1.	隹	(short-tailed birds, 172)	as in:	雜
2.	亻	(man, 9)	as in:	係
3.	言	(words, 149)	as in:	警
4.	宀	(roof, 40)	as in:	察
5.	弓	(a bow, 57)	as in:	强

C. Dictionary Drill - Introduction

1. How is a Chinese character found in the dictionary?

Chinese characters are usually arranged in the dictionary by their radicals. They are further grouped according to the number of strokes they have, excluding the radical.

Therefore, in order to look up a character in the dictionary, we must first discover what the radical of the character is. This will tell us approximately where the character is in the dictionary. Next, we must count the number of strokes, leaving out the radical. It is this number which will enable us to locate the character exactly.

2. What is a radical?

Altogether, there are 214 radicals as shown in Table I and Table II. In Table I, the radicals are arranged by the number of strokes, beginning with one stroke for No. 1 一 , and ending with seventeen strokes for No. 214 龠 . In Table II, there are, among the 214 radicals, sixty of the most common radicals written in large size.

The majority of Chinese characters belong to the category of Phonetic Compounds, each of which consists of two parts: the radical and the phonetic. The radical is one from the list of 214 radicals and the phonetic is the other part of the character. Speaking very generally, for the rule is frequently broken, Chinese characters are constructed on the following principle: the radical gives a clue to the meaning of a character and the phonetic a clue to its sound. Thus 油 (yú--oil) comes from 由 (yú) as the phonetic, and 氵, the water radical, indicating a liquid. 花 (huā--flower) comes from 化 (huà), the phonetic and 艹, the grass radical, indicating a plant.

The radical may occupy any part of the character. It may be at the top, as 竹 in 管 : or at the bottom, as 皿 in 監 ; on the left, as 糸 in 給 ; on the right, as 阝 in 都 ; surrounding it, as 囗 in 固 ; or in the middle of it, as 口 in 周 ; partially surrounding it, as 疒 in 痕, or 辶 in 退, or 門 in 間 ; or the radical may be split into two enclosing the other part, as 行 in 衛, or 衣 in 衷, or 二 in 五. Sometimes it is mixed up in a general sort of way with the other part as 冂 in 再, or 大 in 奉, or 禾 in 穀, or 口 in 嘗.

3. How to find the radical of the character.

A great deal of difficulty in looking up a character in the dictionary is in finding its radical. After you have found the radical, the rest is mechanical. Unfortunately, the radicals of some of the most common characters are the hardest to find. Therefore, starting with Lesson 130 and every other lesson to Lesson 158, a dictionary drill has been designed to provide a few weeks of steady practice to remove the difficulties and to familiarize students with the Wade-Giles romanization system.

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The first step is to consider whether the character is a radical itself. In some cases it is. For instance: 人; 刀, 力, 又, 口, 土, 夫, 女, 山, 巾; 弓.

If the character is not a radical itself, then break it into two parts. Very often the character can be broken up vertically with one part on the right and another on the left. Either part may be the radical. Or the division may be horizontal, one half being above and the other beneath. Or one half may partially or entirely enclose the other part. If neither of the two parts is a radical, one of them may again be divided and a subdivision may turn out to be the radical. There are a number of characters in which the radicals are so mixed up with the phonetics that it is very difficult to find the radicals. In that case, consult the lists of difficult characters in dictionaries, such as the one at the back of Mathews' Chinese English Dictionary.

4. How to use dictionary drills.

Sixty of the most common radicals are introduced first. A great majority of Chinese characters are formed with these sixty radicals. Therefore, it is worthwhile for the student to remember them as to their names, meanings, their different forms, and a few examples.

The instructor may help the student a great deal by pointing out the fact that sometimes a radical may appear in different forms in different characters, such as: the man radical may take the form 亻 in 你, and the form 人 in 今 . Also, sometimes a radical may appear in different positions in different characters, such as: 弓 in 張 ; and 弓 in 彎 .

In Lesson 150 there is a review on the sixty common radicals. In Lessons 152, 154 and 156 there are exercises on radicals other than these sixty. And in Lesson 158 there is an exercise with characters whose radicals are not very apparent. For Lesson 158, the student will consult the list of difficult characters at the end of Mathews' Chinese-English dictionary on pages 1222-1225.

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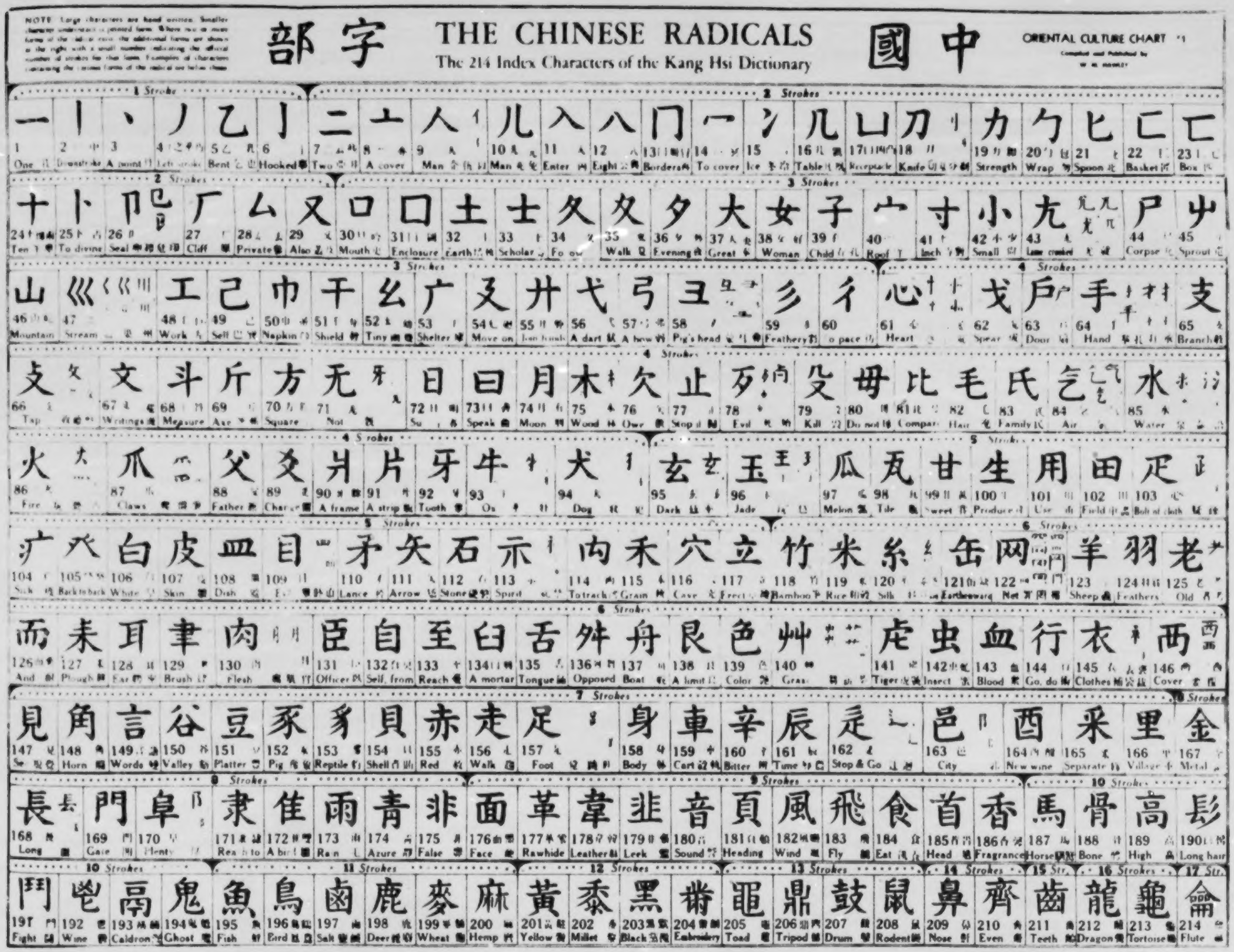
Table I



NOTE: Large characters are hand written. Smaller character underneath is printed form. Where two or more forms of the radical exist the additional forms are shown at the right with a small number indicating the official number of strokes for that form. Examples of characters containing the various forms of the radical are below them.

字部

THE CHINESE RADICALS

The 214 Index Characters of the Kang Hsi Dictionary

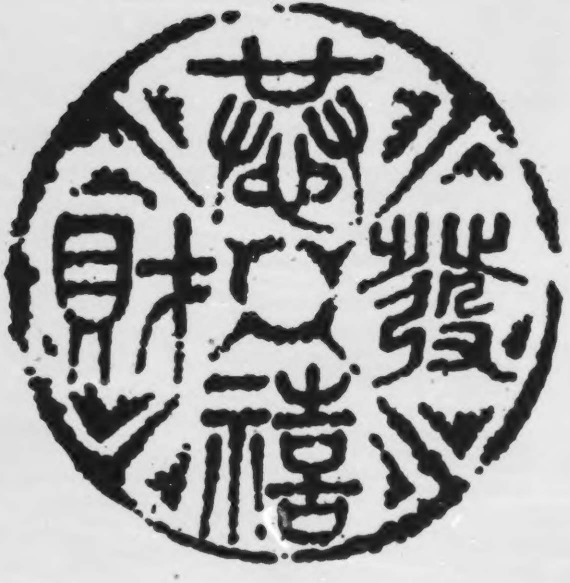
中國

ORIENTAL CULTURE CHART #1
Compiled and Published by
W. M. HAWLEY

1 Stroke		
1	一	One
2	丨	Downstroke
3	丶	A point
4	丿	Left stroke
5	乙	Bent
6	亅	Hooked
2 Strokes		
7	二	Two
8	亠	A cover
9	人	Man
10	儿	Man
11	入	Enter
12	八	Eight
13	冂	Borders
14	冖	To cover
15	冫	Ice
16	几	Table
17	凵	Receptacle
18	刀	Knife
19	力	Strength
20	勹	Wrap
21	匕	Spoon
22	匚	Basket
23	匸	Box
24	十	Ten
25	卜	To divine
26	卩	Seal
27	厂	Cliff
28	厶	Private
29	又	Also
3 Strokes		
30	口	Mouth
31	囗	Enclosure
32	土	Earth
33	士	Scholar
34	夂	Follow
35	夊	Walk
36	夕	Evening
37	大	Great
38	女	Woman
39	子	Child
40	宀	Roof
41	寸	Inch
42	小	Small
43	尢	Lame crooked
44	尸	Corpse
45	屮	Sprout
46	山	Mountain
47	巛	Stream
48	工	Work
49	己	Self
50	巾	Napkin
51	干	Shield
52	幺	Tiny
53	广	Shelter
54	廴	Move on
55	廾	Join hands
56	弋	A dart
57	弓	A bow
58	彐	Pig's head
59	彡	Feathery
60	彳	To pace
4 Strokes		
61	心	Heart
62	戈	Spear
63	戶	Door
64	手	Hand
65	支	Branch
66	攴	Tap
67	文	Writings
68	斗	Measure
69	斤	Axe
70	方	Square
71	无	Not
72	日	Sun
73	曰	Speak
74	月	Moon
75	木	Wood
76	欠	Owe
77	止	Stop
78	歹	Evil
79	殳	Kill
80	毋	Do not
81	比	Compare
82	毛	Hair
83	氏	Family
84	气	Air
85	水	Water
86	火	Fire
87	爪	Claws
88	父	Father
89	爻	Character
90	爿	A frame
91	片	A strip
92	牙	Tooth
93	牛	Ox
94	犬	Dog
5 Strokes		
95	玄	Dark
96	玉	Jade
97	瓜	Melon
98	瓦	Tile
99	甘	Sweet
100	生	Produce
101	用	Use
102	田	Field
103	疋	Bolt of cloth
104	疒	Sick
105	癶	Back to back
106	白	White
107	皮	Skin
108	皿	Dish
109	目	Eye
110	矛	Lance
111	矢	Arrow
112	石	Stone
113	示	Spirit
114	禸	To track
115	禾	Grain
116	穴	Cave
117	立	Erect
6 Strokes		
118	竹	Bamboo
119	米	Rice
120	糸	Silk
121	缶	Earthenware
122	网	Net
123	羊	Sheep
124	羽	Feathers
125	老	Old
126	而	And
127	耒	Plough
128	耳	Ear
129	聿	Brush
130	肉	Flesh
131	臣	Officer
132	自	Self, from
133	至	Reach
134	臼	A mortar
135	舌	Tongue
136	舛	Opposed
137	舟	Boat
138	艮	A limit
139	色	Color
140	艸	Grass
141	虍	Tiger
142	虫	Insect
143	血	Blood
144	行	Go, do
145	衣	Clothes
146	襾	Cover
7 Strokes		
147	見	See
148	角	Horn
149	言	Words
150	谷	Valley
151	豆	Platter
152	豕	Pig
153	豸	Reptile
154	貝	Shell
155	赤	Red
156	走	Walk
157	足	Foot
158	身	Body
159	車	Cart
160	辛	Bitter
161	辰	Time
162	辵	Stop & Go
163	邑	City
164	酉	New wine
165	釆	Separate
166	里	Village
8 Strokes		
167	金	Metal
168	長	Long
169	門	Gate
170	阜	Plenty
171	隶	Reach to
172	隹	A bird
173	雨	Rain
174	青	Azure
175	非	False
9 Strokes		
176	面	Face
177	革	Rawhide
178	韋	Leather
179	韭	Leek
180	音	Sound
181	頁	Heading
182	風	Wind
183	飛	Fly
184	食	Eat
185	首	Head
186	香	Fragrance
10 Strokes		
187	馬	Horse
188	骨	Bone
189	高	High
190	髟	Long hair
191	鬥	Fight
192	鬯	Wine
193	鬲	Caldron
194	鬼	Ghost
11 Strokes		
195	魚	Fish
196	鳥	Bird
197	鹵	Salt
198	鹿	Deer
199	麥	Wheat
200	麻	Hemp
12 Strokes		
201	黃	Yellow
202	黍	Millet
203	黑	Black
204	黹	Embroidery
13 Strokes		
205	黽	Toad
206	鼎	Tripod
207	鼓	Drum
208	鼠	Rodent
14 Strokes		
209	鼻	Nose
210	齊	Even
15 Str.		
211	齒	Teeth
16 Strokes		
212	龍	Dragon
213	龜	Tortoise
17 Str.		
214	龠	Flute

Table II

1	
1	一
2	丨
3	丶
4	丿
5	乙
6	亅
2	
7	二
8	亠
9	亻 人
10	儿
11	入
12	八
13	冂
14	冖
15	冫
16	几
17	凵
18	刂 刀
19	力
20	勹
21	匕
22	匚
23	匸
24	十
25	卜
26	卩 㔾
27	厂
28	厶
29	又
3	
30	口
31	囗
32	土 土
33	士
34	夂
35	夊
36	夕
37	大
38	女
39	子
40	宀
41	寸
42	小
44	尸
43	尢 兀 尣
45	屮
46	山
47	巛 川 巜
48	工
49	己
50	巾
51	干
52	幺
53	广
54	廴
55	廾
56	弋
57	弓
58	彑 ヨ 彐
59	彡
60	彳
4	
61	忄 心 ⺗
63	戶 户
62	戈
64	扌 手
66	攵 攴
65	支
67	文
68	斗
69	斤
70	方
71	旡 无
72	日
73	曰
74	月
75	木
76	欠
77	止
78	歹 歺
79	殳
80	毋
81	比
82	毛
83	氏
84	气
85	氵 氺 水
86	火 灬
87	爫 爪
88	父
89	爻
90	爿
91	片
92	牙
93	牛 牛
94	犭 犬
5	
96	王 玉
97	瓜
95	玄 玄
98	瓦
99	甘
100	生
101	用
102	田
103	疋
105	癶
104	疒
106	白
107	皮
108	皿
109	目 罒
110	矛
111	矢
112	石
113	示 示 礻
114	禸
115	禾
116	穴
117	立
6	
118	竹 竹
120	糸 糸
119	米
121	缶
122	罒 冈 网
123	羊
124	羽
125	老 耂
126	而
127	耒
128	耳 耳
130	月 肉
129	聿
131	臣
132	自
133	至
134	臼
135	舌
136	舛
137	舟
138	艮
139	色
140	艹 艸 艹
141	虍
143	血
142	虫
144	行
146	襾 西
145	衤 衣 衣
7	
147	見
148	角
149	言 言
150	谷
151	豆
152	豕
153	豸
154	貝 貝
155	赤
156	走
187	足 足
158	身
160	辛
161	辰
159	車
162	辶 辵 辶
163	阝 邑
164	酉
165	釆
166	里
8	
168	長 镸
167	金 金
169	門 門
170	阝 阜
171	隶
172	隹
173	雨 雨
9	
174	青
175	非
176	面
177	革
178	韋
179	韭
180	音
182	風
181	頁 頁
183	飛
185	首
184	食 食
186	香
10	
187	馬
188	骨
189	高
190	髟
191	鬥
192	鬯
193	鬲
194	鬼
11	
195	魚
196	鳥
197	鹵
198	鹿
199	麥
200	麻 麻
12	
201	黃 黄
202	黍
203	黑
204	黹
13	
205	黽
206	鼎
207	鼓
208	鼠
14	
209	鼻
210	齊
15	
211	齒
16	
212	龍
213	龜
17	
214	龠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第一百二十九課

第一部 對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中談中國過年.

李: 聽說過幾天貴國人就過新年了,對不對?

王: 您的消息真靈(líng)通.再過一星期就是敝(bì)國的新年.

李: 好像貴國的新年離一月一號很遠似的.

王: 敝(bì)國的新年離陽曆(lì)一月一號差不多晚一個多月,並且每年都不一樣.

李: 貴國過新年的那一天叫甚麼?

王: 叫正月初一.

李: 貴國過年一定很熱鬧吧?

王: 熱鬧極了.我們從一進臘(là)月就預備過年,一直到正月十八才算過完了年.

李: 甚麼是臘(là)月?

王: 我們把我們 每年的第一個月叫正月.

最後一個月叫臘(là)月.

李: 請您給我說一說,貴國人在這兩個月的各種活動.

王: 那可多極了,說也說不完.現在我就把最要緊的給您說一說.

李: 好極了.請說最有意思的一部份.

王: 臘(là)月初八那天家家都喝臘(là)八粥(jōu).那是用各種的米做的.吃的時候放上糖(táng),大人小孩子都喜歡吃.

李: 臘(là)月就有這麼一種活動麼?

王: 不,還有很多別的.在臘月二十三那天祭(jì)竈(dzàu).

李: 甚麼是祭(jì)竈(dzàu)?

王: 敝(Bì)國人相信每家廚(chú)房都有一個竈(dzàu)王,對這一家這一年做的事情知道的最清楚.

李: 那麼為甚麼要祭(jì)他呢?

王: 竈(dzàu)王在臘(là)月二十三那天,要到天上去報告這一家的情形.所以給他吃點好的,他

就說好話了.

李:那麼,看來竈(dzàu)王好像是可以賄賂(hwèi lù)似的.

王:我們倒不是真是要賄賂(hwèi lù)竈(dzàu)王,只是借這種傳說買些糖(táng)果讓小孩子多吃一點甜(tyán)東西,高興高興.

李:祭(Jì)了竈(dzàu)就過年麼?

王:快到過年那幾天家家都忙極了,過年吃的得好一點兒,預備多一點兒.新年的時候街上買不着吃的東西,所以過年以前主婦(fù)跟廚(chú)子女用人等等都忙極了.

李:是不是也要把房子打掃(sǎu)乾淨.我們過年都是這樣做的!

王:這一點,我們有同樣的風俗(sú).過年要把房子裏裏外外打掃(sǎu)的很乾淨.

李:中國人過年的時候街上怎麼樣?

王:街上熱鬧極了.買東西送禮的,看熱鬧的,可以說是人山人海.那時候小孩子們最喜歡讓大人帶他們出去逛(gwàng)街.

李:在外頭做事的中國人過年回家麼?

王:新年是中國人一家在一塊過的節(jyé),所以在外頭的都要回家過年.

李:新年的前夕(syī),中國人是怎麼過的?

王:一家大小把事情都做好了,就把大門關起來,用紅紙封上,說是不讓家裏的好運氣跑出去.

李:這些人關在家裏做甚麼呢?

王:新年的前夕(syī)我們叫除夕(syī),一家人先接神(shén),祭(jì)祖(dzǔ)先.完了,再給祖(dzǔ)父母父母拜年,吃一頓(dwùn)很好的年飯.又吃又喝,又說又笑,有的大人喜歡打牌(pái)玩錢,也可以玩一夜不睡覺.

Translation, Basic Dialogues
Chinese Festivals

An American, Lee Wen, and a Chinese, Wáng Chūng, talk about Chinese Festivals.

Lee: I hear that it will be Chinese New Year in a few days. Is this true?

Wáng: You are really well informed. It will be Chinese New Year in a week's time.

Lee: It seems that your country's New Year is much later than January first (of the Western calendar).

Wáng: My country's New Year is more than one month behind January first, and it is different each year.

Lee: What do you call your New Year's Day?

Wáng: We call it the first of the First Moon.

Lee: The Chinese New Year must be a bustling affair.

Wáng: Yes, it is. We prepare for New Year celebrations as early as the Twelfth Moon, and it does not end until the 18th of the First Moon.

Lee: What is the Twelfth Moon?

Wáng: The first month of each year is called the First Moon, the last month is called the Twelfth Moon.

Lee: Please tell me about the activities of your people during these two months in your country.

Wáng: There is very much activity. I can't tell you all of it. I'll tell you about the most important ones

Lee: That's fine. Please tell me about the most interesting parts.

Wáng: On the eighth day of the Twelfth Moon every household eats "là bā" gruel. It is made with many different kinds of grain. When we eat this, we put sugar in it. Both adults and children like it very much.

Lee: Is this the only activity in the Twelfth Moon?

Wáng: No, there are others. For instance, we offer sacrifices to the God of the Kitchen.

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Lee: What does offering sacrifices to the God of the Kitchen mean?

Wáng: We believe that in the kitchen of each household there is a kitchen god. He knows about everything that this family does during the entire year.

Lee: Why do you have to offer sacrifices?

Wáng: On the 23rd day of the Twelfth Moon the kitchen god goes up to heaven to report on what has been done in the household. Therefore, the people give him something good to eat so that he would say good things about this family.

Lee: In that case, it seems that the kitchen god can be bribed.

Wáng: We don't really want to bribe him. We only take this opportunity to buy some candy for the children and make them happy.

Lee: After this festival come the New Year celebrations, is this right?

Wáng: Each family is busy when New Year approaches. During the New Year one must eat better food and prepare more of it. This is because during the first few days of the New Year one cannot get food from groceries or restaurants as they are all closed. Therefore the mistress of the household and her cook or maid servantsare all very busy before the New Year.

Lee: Do they also have to clean the house thoroughly? We do this before the New Year.

Wáng: We have the same custom. We have to clean the house thoroughly both inside and out.

Lee: How do the streets look during the Chinese New Year Festival?

Wáng: The streets are really bustling. Some people are buying gifts. Others just come out to see the fun. There are multitudes of people on the streets. During these times children like most of all to be taken out to stroll along the streets.

Lee: Do the Chinese people who work in other places come home to celebrate the New Year?

Wáng: The New Year Festival is a festival which should be celebrated by all members of the family together. Therefore, all those who work in other places must return home.

Lee: How do the Chinese people celebrate New Year's Eve?

Wáng: When all the people, young and old, in the family have finished their chores, they close the main gate and seal it with red paper so that the good luck of the family would not run away from the house.

Lee: What do they do after shutting themselves inside the house?

Wáng: On New Year's Eve the whole family first welcomes the gods, then offers sacrifices to their ancestors. When all these are done, they'll perform congratulation ceremonies to their grandparents and parents. Then they'll all eat a good New Year dinner. They eat, drink, and make merry. Some adults play cards or gamble in all its forms. They would do this all night without any sleep.

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Vocabulary

第二部 生詞

211.	chúsyī	除夕	N:	New Year's Eve
212.	chyánsyī	前夕	N:	Eve, night before last
213.	dǎsǎu	打掃	V:	to sweep (clean) up
214.	dzàu	灶	N:	stove; kitchen
	214.1 jìdzàu	祭灶	VO:	sacrifice to the kitchen god
	214.2 dzàuwáng	灶王	N:	kitchen god (king or ruler)
215.	gwàngjyē	逛街	VO:	stroll along the streets
	215.1 gwàng	逛	V:	stroll; visit;
216.	hwèilù	賄賂	N/V:	bribes/ to bribe
217.	jēngywè chūyī	正月初一	TW:	Chinese New Year's Day (the 1st day of the 1st month of the lunar calendar)
218.	jì	祭	V:	to offer sacrifice
219.	jōu	粥	N:	congee, mush, gruel
	219.1 làbā(r) jōu	腊八粥	N:	gruel eaten on the 8th day of the 12th lunar month
220.	jǔfù	主婦	N:	mistress of a household, housewife
221.	jyēshén	接神	VO:	welcome the gods
222.	làywè	腊月	TW:	the last (12th) month in the lunar calendar
	222.1 làbā(r)	腊八(兒)	TW:	the 8th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar
223.	língtūng	靈通	SV:	be well informed
224.	nyánfàn	年飯	N:	new year meals
225.	rènau	熱鬧	SV/N:	bustling; lively/excitement
226.	rénshān rénhǎi	人山人海	Ph:	a huge crowd;(human mountain and human sea)
227.	sùnglǐ	送禮	VO:	to give presents

228.	syāngsyìn	相信	V:	mutual trust and confidence; believe in
229.	syīnnyán	新年	TW:	the New Year
230.	tánggwǒ	糖果	N:	candies and fruits; preserved, crystallized fruits
231.	wán(r) chyán	玩(兒)錢	VO:	to gamble; gamble for money
	231.1 wán(r)	玩(兒)	N/V:	play; to amuse oneself with; to find pleasure in
232.	yánglì	陽曆	N:	the solar calendar
233.	yùnchi	運氣	N/SV:	luck; fortune/ lucky

生詞練習

1. 除夕(syī)那天晚上,街上看不見人.人都在家裏吃,喝,玩,樂呢.

2. 出發到金門島去慰勞軍隊的前夕(syī),總司令給我訓話了.

3. 每星期六我們一家人都在一塊打掃(sǎu)房子.

4. a. 酒,醬(jyàng)油等等都放在灶(dzàu)上.

   b. 信佛教的人每年都得祭(ji)灶(dzàu).

   c. 灶(Dzàu)王每年回到天上去報告這一家的情形.

5. a. 下課以後我們常進城逛(gwàng)街.

   b. 下星期日去逛(gwàng)中央公園.

6. 他受了別人的賄(hwài)賂(lù),所以被捉(jwō)起來了.

7. 明年的正月初一是陽歷的二月初.

8. 中國過年的時候不但得祭(ji)灶(dzàu),也祭(ji)祖先.

9. a. 平常一碗米兩碗水是煮(jǔ)飯.一碗米五碗

水是煮(jǔ)粥(jōu).

b. 臘(Là)月初八吃的粥(jōu)叫臘(là)八粥(jōu).

10. 打掃(sǎu)房子是主婦的工作.

11. 信佛教的人過年得接神.

12. a. 臘(Là)月一到,中國人就預備過年了,做新衣服,買食物,收拾房子,等等.

b. 在北方臘(là)八那天,差不多家家吃臘(là)八粥(jōu).

13. 他的消息很靈(líng)通,是不是可靠的,不知道.

14. 請你到我家來吃年飯.

15. 過年是中國最熱鬧的節期.

16. 甘(Gān)總統訪問西德,歡迎的人真是人山人海.據估(gū)計不下二十五萬人.

17. 關係平常的朋友,送禮別送的太重,太重了別人還不起.

18. 我相信中蘇的關係早晚要分開的.

19. 中國人在美國多半過新年不過陰曆年.因為新年跟聖誕節的假期連在一塊兒.

20. 過年的時候每家都得預備很多 táng 糖果. 朋友來拜年的時候可以請他們吃.

21. 我們家信基督教不許在家玩錢.

22. 在中國很少人過陽曆新年, 因為陽曆新年比陰曆新年早一個多月.

23. 中國人過年的時候 jì dzàu 祭灶接神, 目的是希望神能保護他們, 讓他們有好運氣.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國的新年比陽曆的新年差不多晚多少時候?
2. 中國的新年那一天叫甚麼?
3. 中國過年從甚麼時候起到甚麼時候完?
4. 甚麼是蜡月?
5. 蜡月初八那天中國人喝甚麼?
6. 蜡八粥是甚麼東西作的?怎麼吃?
7. 蜡月廿三号中國人得作甚麼?
8. 中國人相信廚房裡都有竈王麼?
9. 為甚麼得祭竈王?
10. 祭竈王的意思真是想賄賂竈王給這家到天上去說好話麼?
11. 快要過年的前幾天為甚麼大家都很忙?
12. 過年是不是得把房子打掃乾淨?
13. 這種風俗中國跟美國一樣麼?

14. 過年的時候街上怎麼樣?

15. 在外頭作事的人也回家過年麼?

16. 新年的前夕一家大小把事情做完了以後有一個甚麼風俗?

17. 為甚麼要把大門關上用紅紙封上?

18. 新年的前夕中國人叫做甚麼?

19. 封上門以後這些人在家作甚麼呢?

20. 你住在營房裡得自己打掃麼?

21. 下了課以後你喜歡逛街麼?為甚麼?

22. 為甚麼賄賂是一件不道德的事?

23. 西方人的宗教也有祭神的風俗麼?

24. 美國家庭主婦在家都作些甚麼事?

25. 要是你對甚麼事都知道,你可以說你是一位消息靈通的人麼?

26. 美國過年的時候也很熱鬧麼?怎麼玩?

27. 美國人在過甚麼節的時候給朋友送禮?

28. 你相信明年美國獨立紀念的日子參觀的

人會不會是人山人海?

29. 糖果是小孩子最喜歡的麼?

30. 過年的時候美國人也玩兒錢麼?

31. 你覺得玩兒錢的時候多半是看你的運氣還是看你的技術?

32. 美國的灶多半是用甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. There are many parents who try to bribe their children in doing things. This is not very good for these children.

2. On Chinese New Year's Day all businesses are closed and the storekeepers have a rest.

3. A nice way to rest is to stroll slowly along the streets after supper. Not only is it good exercise, but you will have time to talk with your friends.

4. After every storm we should sweep the ground in front of our house. If everybody did this our city can become very clean.

5. About one week before the New Year, families in China offers sacrifices to the kitchen god.

6. New Year's Eve is the time for resting and rejoicing. Nobody works that evening.

7. The mistress of a household must be able to work hard in order to take care of her family.

8. Many people in China still offer sacrifices to their ancestors. We do not see this in many other countries.

9. If a family does not have enough money, they often have to eat congee rather than rice. Adding water to the rice makes it last longer.

10. On Sundays and holidays you can see many people strolling along the streets. You cannot do this if you ride a car.

11. The last month of the year in China is called "Là Ywè".

12. There was a huge crowd at the airport because people were there to welcome their President.

13. People say to themselves around New Year's that they will do better the coming year.

14. Candies and fruits are sold in many small stores in Chinese cities. Do not try to buy these things in a drug store there.

15. Children are allowed to gamble for money only during the New Year vacation.

16. In both China and the United States gifts are presented to people who are getting married.

17. The solar calendar has about 360 days in a year.

18. A newspaper reporter is often the best informed person in a city.

19. If you have confidence in me, let me help you with the problem that you now have.

20. Do you believe in luck? If you do not study hard I don't think you can be successful, no matter whether your luck is good or bad.

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一封信

福林兄

上月接到來信，因為工作太忙，今天才回信，真對不起！您近來好麼？

今天晚上是陽曆（lì）新年前夕（syī），我剛從街上回家，街上在快要到十二點的時候，熱鬧（nàu）極了，人山人海，這些人戴（dài）着紅紅綠綠（lyù）的帽子，拿着小鼓，吹着玩的東西，十二點一到，各處禮拜堂（tang）鐘聲都響起來了，有的人唱歌，有的人跳舞，歡迎新年，我第一次看見美國這種風俗，真覺得有意思極了。

今天晚上，有一家美國人請我們幾個留學生到他們家吃飯，那位主婦（fù）把他們的家收拾（shŕ）得真乾淨，預備了很多菜招待（dài）我們，他說：「第二次世界大戰我兒子在中國戰時首都工作，中國人對他很好，今天能得到這個機會招待你們，我覺得非常高興。」

我們這個小城在太平洋邊兒上，風景很美，現在月亮照在海面，我好像看到那邊岸上台灣島上的親戚朋友正在忙着預備過陰曆（lì）年呢，信裏有一張十塊錢的支票，是送給您的一點兒新年禮，祝（jù）你

新年快樂！

弟

日新

一九六五年十二月三十一日

B. 句子

(一)下月初我們招待那些工兵.

(二)衝鋒與撤(chè)退都用的着彈幕.

(三)你就買一筒牙(yá)膏(gāu),為甚麽寫支票呢?

(四)這個禮拜堂是我們弟兄們幫着蓋的.

(五)要是艦艇上的探照燈壞了,誰負責收拾?

(六)我家三個臥房裏的鬧鐘,天天早上同時響,熱鬧極了.

(七)敵人的支援(ywán)部隊到了我們的阻(dzǔ)絕雷區很多人受傷了.

(八)這位漂(pyàu)亮的太太,就是昨天我們看見的頭髮(fǎ)很亂(lwàn)爬在地下擦(tsā)地的那個主婦.

间体字练习

(一) 那个城里头的大礼拜堂有名极了. 每年有很多人从很远的地方来参观.

(二) 阳历新年前夕美国人都喜欢到外头去吃,喝,玩,乐,一夜不睡觉.

(三) 他一有机会就请人开車进城买吃的东西.

(四) 农家没有闹钟,他们养的鸡就跟闹钟一样.

(五) 乡下人不喜欢请医生看病,也不喜欢吃医生给他们的药.

C. Characters (No. 856-863)

864.	鬧 nàu	V/SV: creat, suffer from/ make disturbance	熱鬧 - bustling, lively; excitement 鬧鐘 - alarm clock
865.	堂 táng	BF/M: hall; meeting place/ (for class)	禮拜堂 - church (building)
866.	婦 fù (妇)	BF: woman, lady, female; wife	主婦 - mistress of a household 陸軍婦女隊 - WAC (Women's Auxiliary Corps)
867.	拾 shŕ	BF: pick up	收拾 - fix, repair clean up, put in order, straighten out
868.	待 dài	V: treat	招待 - entertain; entertainment
869.	支 jr	BF: support	支票 - check(banking account) 支 ywán 援 部隊 - support troops 支 ywán 援 - support 支流 - tributary rivers 支 pèi 配 - distribute; manage, control

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870. 初 chū	BF: at first; the first	月初 - the beginning of a month
		初一 - the 1st day of a month

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 571-575)

消 謀 殺

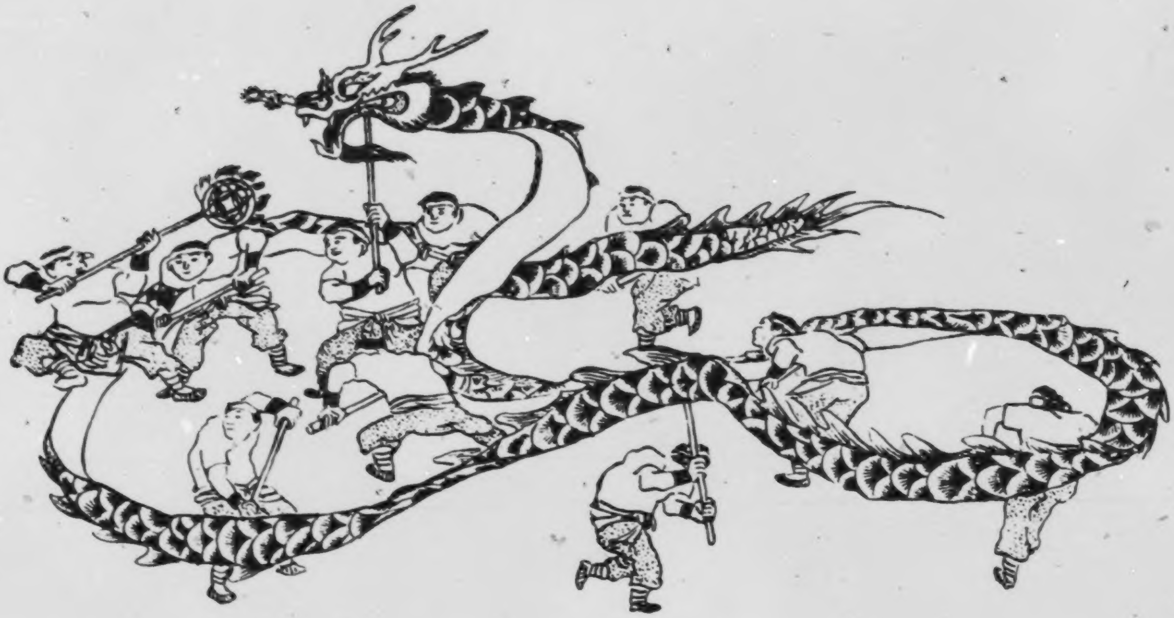
杀

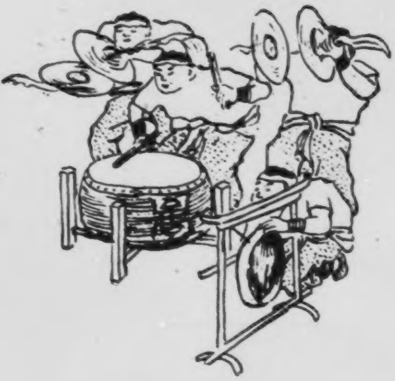
沙 輕

軽

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 消, 沙
2. 言 (words, 149) as in: 謀
3. 殳 (pole-ax, kill, 79) as in: 殺
4. 車 (cart, 159) as in: 輕





第一百三十課

中國過年過節的事情

第一部 對話

李:正月初一貴國人出去拜年麼?

王:正月初一街上的舖子都休息不作買賣,滿街都是出去拜年的人.

李:女人也出去拜年麼?

王:不.就是男人出去拜年,女人在家;因為怕出去把家裏的好運氣帶出去了.

李:過了年還有甚麼熱鬧麼?

王:有的.正月十五是燈節.所有的舖子都在新年的頭十幾天預備了各種花燈.

李:這些花燈是甚麼東西做的?

王:多半是紙做的,各種各樣都有.樣子越特別越好.

李:這些燈甚麼時候掛出來呢?

王:到了正月十三,十四,十五,那三天才$\overset{\text{gwà}}{\text{掛}}$出來比$\overset{\text{sài}}{\text{賽}}$,看是誰的最好看.

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李: 小孩子們一定高興極了吧!

王: 那天大人都帶着小孩子出來看燈,街上熱鬧極了.

李: 聽您這麼一說,貴國人過年過得可不短,有一個多月似的.

王: 到正月十八以後,就算過完了年,人就都回去做他們本來的工作了.

李: 貴國是$\overset{\text{núng}}{\text{農}}$業國家.過年的時候天氣冷,不能在田裏種田,所以休息休息也是很好的辦法.

王: 您說的真對.

李: 聽說貴國還有一個重要的節叫五月節.請您給我說一說.

王: 在紀元前第四世紀的時候,楚國有一位詩人叫$\overset{\text{Chyū}}{\text{屈}}$原,因為楚王不用他,就跳在江裏自殺了.

李: 這跟五月節有甚麼關係呢?

王: 因為楚國人很$\overset{\text{dzwūn}}{\text{尊}}$敬這位詩人也很同情

他; 所以在五月初五那天紀念他.這就是五月節的來源.

李:你們怎麼紀念這位詩人呢?

王:在五月節的時候江上很熱鬧,有龍(lúng)船比賽.家家都吃粽(dzùng)子.包粽(dzùng)子的法子很簡單,只用竹(jú)葉(yè)包 米跟別的甜(tyán)的東西,或是鹹(syán)的東西,好像火腿甚麼的,放在水裏煮(jǔ)了吃.

李:我還是不懂這跟紀念那位詩人有甚麼關係?

王:您聽我說,楚國人民怕那位詩人的靈魂(líng hwún)在水裏沒東西吃,所以用竹(jú)葉(yè)包上米扔(rēng)進水裏給他吃.不用竹(jú)葉(yè),米一進水就都散(sàn)了.

李:這很有意思.我想江裏的魚一定吃的很飽.

王:我們現在並不真把粽(dzùng)子扔(rēng)在水裏,還是我們自己吃的.

李:除了五月節以外還有甚麼節?

王:還有八月節,就是陰曆八月十五那天過的.

李:差不多是我們九,十月了吧.

王:那時候農(núng)人一年的工作快完了,應當休息幾天,所以才有這個節.

李:貴國人八月節吃甚麼呢?

王:吃月餅(bǐng).八月十五正是月亮最圓的時候.中國人傳說月亮上有一個兔(tù)兒,是一位神,會做長生不老的藥.

李:那麼為甚麼做月餅(bǐng)呢?

王:做月餅(bǐng),表面上是祭兔(tù)兒爺(yé);其實還是我們自己吃.

李:月餅(bǐng)是甚麼做的?

王:我們的月餅(bǐng)種類多極了,外邊看着可能一樣.各地方的做法也不一樣.

李:我想起來了.來貴國以前,在舊金山中國城吃過一塊.裏頭是甜(tyán)的東西做的,很好

吃.

王: 要是明年八月節您還沒回國,我一定請您吃各種月$\overset{\text{bǐng}}{\text{餅}}$.也許比在美國做的好一點兒.

李: 好極了.我等着吃您府上自己做的月$\overset{\text{bǐng}}{\text{餅}}$.

王: 一定,一定!

台北市民於端午節舉行龍舟競賽。

Translation, Basic Dialogues

Chinese New Year and Festival Celebrations

Lee: On Lunar New Year's Day do people in your country go out to wish others a Happy New Year?

Wáng: The downtown stores are all closed on that day. No business is done. The streets are full of people who are on their way to wish others a "Happy New Year."

Lee: Do ladies go out to do this?

Wáng: No. Only men go out to felicitate people on the New Year. The women stay home because they are afraid good luck would leave the home with them if they left.

Lee: Are there still other festivities after the Lunar New Year?

Wáng: There are. The fifteenth day of the First Moon is the Lantern Festival. All the stores start preparing various kinds of lanterns during the first ten days of the New Year.

Lee: What are these fancy lanterns made of?

Wáng: They are mostly made of paper. They are of all kinds and shapes; the fancier and more peculiar, the better.

Lee: When are these lanterns hung up and displayed?

Wáng: On the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth day. They are displayed on these three days. There are competitions to see whose lanterns are the most beautiful.

Lee: The children must be very happy, I suppose.

Wáng: The grownups take the children out on that day to see the lanterns. The streets are packed and noisy.

Lee: From what I heard you say, your New Year festivities surely last a long time. It seems they last over one month.

Wáng: The festivities are considered to have ended on the eighteenth day. Everybody returns to his regular activities.

Lee: Your nation is an agricultural one. People are not able to work in the fields because it is cold during the New Year season. Resting a bit at this time is a pretty good thing to do.

Wáng: You are really right in what you say.

Lee: I understand that there is also a Fifth Moon Festival in your country. Please tell me something about it.

Wáng: In the fourth century B.C. there was a poet in the State of Chǔ called Chyū Ywán. When the Prince of the State no longer wished to use his services, he jumped into the river and committed suicide.

Lee: What does this have to do with the Fifth Moon Festival?

Wáng: Since the people of Chǔ respected this poet and were sympathetic with him in his death, they used this day to commemorate him. This is the origin of the festival.

Lee: How do you commemorate this poet?

Wáng: On the day of the festival there is a lot of activity on the rivers. There are dragon boat races. Every family has dzùngdz to eat. The method of making these is very simple. You wrap rice, sweet or salty things, such as ham, in bamboo leaves, and boil them in water.

Lee: I still don't understand what this has to do with commemorating the poet.

Wáng: Allow me to explain. The people of Chǔ were afraid that the soul of the poet would have nothing to eat in the water. So they wrapped rice in bamboo leaves and threw these into the water. If the rice hadn't been wrapped in bamboo leaves, it would all have been dispersed in the water.

Lee: This is very interesting. I'm sure the fish in the water must have been well satisfied.

Wáng: At the present time, we don't really throw those things into the water. We eat them ourselves.

Lee: Aside from this, what other festivals do you have?

Wáng: There is also the Eighth Moon Festival. That falls on the fifteenth day of the lunar Eighth Moon.

Lee: That would be in the months of our September and October, wouldn't it?

Wáng: At that time the year's work for the farmer is almost finished. He should take a rest. So they have this festival.

Lee: What do people of your country eat during this festival?

Wáng: They eat moon cakes. The moon is at its fullest on this day. Chinese tradition has it that there is a rabbit which is a god on the moon. He is able to make a potion of everlasting life.

Lee: Then why do you make moon cakes?

Wáng: The making of moon cakes, on the surface, is for sacrificing to the rabbit god. But in reality we eat them ourselves.

Lee: What are moon cakes made of?

Wáng: Our moon cakes are of all kinds and varieties. From outer appearance, they all look alike. The materials used for making them are very different. The methods of making them are also different in various places.

Lee: Now I remember. Before I came to this country, I had a piece while I was in San Francisco's Chinatown. The inside was filled with sweet stuff. It was very good to eat.

Wáng: If you still haven't gone back to your native country by the Eighth Moon Festival next year, I'll surely invite you to eat various kinds of moon cakes. Perhaps they would be better than the ones made in America.

Lee: That would be wonderful. I'll look forward to eating moon cakes made by your family.

Wáng: We'll do that definitely.

Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

234.	bìngbù	並不	Ph:	"contrary to general belief, it isn't......"
235.	chángshēngbùlǎu	長生不老	Ph:	everlasting life
236.	dz̀shā	自殺	V/N:	commit suicide/ suicide
237.	dzùngdz	粽子	N:	boiled pastry filled with glutinous rice,sweet or salty stuff, and wrapped in bamboo leaves, pyramidal in shape.
238.	dzwūnjìng	尊敬	V:	respect
239.	hwādēng	花燈	N:	fancy lanterns
240.	jǔnglèi	種類	N:	types, kinds, classes
241.	júyè	竹葉	N:	bamboo leaves
	241.1 júyè	竹子	N:	bamboo
242.	jyāng	江	N:	river (large)
243.	jyé	節	N:	Festival
	243.1 dēngjyé	燈節	N:	Lantern Festival
	243.2 wǔywè jyé	五月節	N:	Fifth Moon Festival
	243.3 báywè jyé	八月節	N:	Eighth Moon Festival (Mid-Autumnal)
	jūngchyōu jyé	中秋節	N:	Eighth Moon Festival (Mid-Autumnal)
244.	láiywán	來源	N:	source, origin
245.	línghwún	靈魂	N:	soul, spirit
246.	lúngchwán	龍船	N:	Dragon boat (used in Fifth Moon Festival racing)
247.	mǎn	滿	CF:	full, brim full, filled to the top
	247.1 mǎnjyē	滿街	Ph:	street full of.....
248.	sàn	散	V:	disperse, dissipate, discharge
249.	shén	神	N:	god, spirit, fairy
250.	shr̄rén	詩人	N:	poet

251.	syán	鹹	SV:	salty
252.	Tùryé	兎兒爺	N:	rabbit god (Man-in-the-moon)
253.	tyán	甜	SV:	sweet (sugary)
254.	yīnlì	陰曆	N:	lunar calendar
255.	ywán	圓	SV:	round
256.	ywèbǐng	月餅	N:	round pastry,(used during Mid-Autumnal Festival) moon cake

生詞練習

1. a. 這個旅館都住滿了.

b. 這場電影電影院都坐滿了.我們看下一場吧.

c. 今天是特別的日子滿街都掛着國旗.

2. 美國一年裏也有三個大節.一個在四月裏,一個在十一月裏,還有一個在十二月裏.

3. 詩人的文學都一定非常好.

4. a. 那個人不能解決他的問題就自殺了.

b. 有的地方自殺算是犯(fàn)法.

5. 人得先尊(dzūng)敬自己才能被人尊(dzūng)敬.

6. a. 比賽(sài)龍(lúng)船的來源是要救跳江自殺的詩人屈(chyū)原.

b. 從香港進口的中國貨能証明來源不是從大陸來的,就可以進口.

7. a. 中國賣菜賣肉的多半都用竹葉包東西.

竹葉也可以作帽子.

b. 台灣出產竹子很豐(fēng)富,所以台灣人用竹子作家俱.

8. 美國點心多半是甜(tyán)的.可是中國點心甜(tyán)的鹹(syán)的都有.也許美國人喜歡吃甜(tyán)東西吧.

9. 靈魂(Línghwún)永久存在麼?

10. 你得把那些東西包得很緊,要不然就很容易散(sàn)了.

11. 大的河叫江.中國的長江在世界上很有名.

12. a. 我並不想進城,他一定要我去.我只好去.

b. 我並不是沒有錢不能借給他,是因為我不願意借給他錢.

13. 陰曆正月十五是燈節.街上的人多極了,手裏都拿着各樣的花燈.

14. 中國人相信陰曆八月十五那天的月亮

特别圓也特别亮.

15. 信宗教的人說有神.不信宗教的人說沒有神.到底有沒有,只有神知道.

16. 人都希望自己長生不老,沒有人喜歡死.所以現在有人想發明長生不老的藥.

17. 那些東西因為種類不同,所以價錢也不同.

18. 五月節的$\overset{\text{dzûng}}{\text{粽}}$子跟中秋節的月$\overset{\text{bǐng}}{\text{餅}}$,都是又有$\overset{\text{tyán}}{\text{甜}}$的又有$\overset{\text{syán}}{\text{鹹}}$的.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國人甚麼時候出去拜年？
2. 正月初一街上的鋪子都關門嗎？
3. 女人也出去拜年嗎？為甚麼？
4. 過了年以後還有甚麼大節？
5. 花燈是甚麼東西作的？
6. 甚麼時候掛花燈呢？
7. 中國人過年甚麼時候才回去工作？
8. 中國人過年過的那麼久有甚麼原故嗎？
9. 五月節的來源是怎麼一回事？
10. 中國人怎麼紀念這位詩人呢？
11. 五月節有些甚麼節目？
12. 請你說一說粽子是怎麼作的？
13. 八月節是怎麼一回事？
14. 八月節吃甚麼？
15. 關於八月節還有甚麼故事？
16. 月餅和粽子真是祭兔兒爺跟屈原的麼？

17. 月餅是怎麼作的？
18. 美國過年的時候滿街也都是人嗎？
19. 美國最大的節是甚麼節？
20. 你想誰是美國最有名的詩人？
21. 有人說自殺的人都是很勇敢的人．你覺得怎麼樣？
22. 尊敬人的人才有人尊敬．你對這句俗話的看法怎麼樣？
23. 你相信一個來源不可靠的消息嗎？
24. 在中國竹子很多．在美國也有竹子嗎？
25. 有人說甜東西吃的太多不但對牙不好也容易胖．你想怎麼樣？
26. 敵人的飛機來轟炸的時候軍隊應當散開麼？ 為甚麼？
27. 美國最長的江叫甚麼？
28. 要是有人告訴你這個地方的天氣很好，可

是你來了以後發現這兒的天氣並不好. 你覺得很失望嗎?

29. 美國汽車的種類很多麼?請你說幾種?

30. 要是你太太作的菜太鹹了, 你吃了以後覺得口乾嗎?

31. 長生不老就是人類的一種想法嗎?為甚麼?

32. 東方的宗教裏有不同的神. 西方的宗教也一樣嗎?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Moon cakes are used as sacrifices to the gods, but children love to eat them also.
2. Sometimes, if a person has no one to talk to, he thinks of committing suicide.
3. We opened the windows to disperse the bad odors in this room.
4. On holidays the streets are filled with people shopping and strolling.
5. One can still see dragon boats on the rivers of China during a certain holiday.
6. On the fifteenth day of the first moon we celebrate the lantern festival.
7. China used to be the source of the world's "tung" oil. Today Florida can also supply some of this oil.
8. If you do not respect yourself, how can you expect others to respect you?
9. Bamboo leaves are sometimes used as medicine in China. I don't know what diseases it can cure.
10. Japanese children love to eat sweet things. That is why they have more dentists in Japan than many other Asian nations.
11. Poets in modern times have a hard time making money for their living.
12. Larger rivers usually run into the ocean. But such rivers get their water from smaller streams.
13. Many people have gone around the world looking for something that will give them everlasting life. But nobody has ever found it.
14. We can easily finish all the food on the table if it is not too salty.
15. Everybody says that I love to eat. But contrary to what they say, I cannot eat raw things.

16. When a person dies it is said that his soul goes to heaven. People of many religions believe in this.

17. Most religions have one or more gods that they believe in. In many religions this is represented by the sun.

18. There are many types of trees that can be planted in this climate. What is the most popular?

19. To many westerners the lunar calendar does not seem logical. But farmers in most Asian countries make use of this calendar.

20. When water in the river is full, it flows onto the land on its two sides.

21. Fancy lanterns may be seen on the streets at night, if you should happen to be in any Chinese city during the first part of the year.

22. The meeting lasted three hours. After that, the people dispersed and went home.

23. Since the sun and the moon are both round, is it impossible to believe that the earth is also round?

24. Although human beings cannot have everlasting life, according to science many things do not die, but remain the same for centuries.

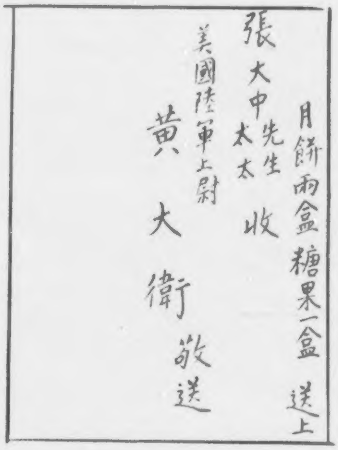
25. He did many things for his people, that is why people still respect him, although he died several centuries ago.

V. Reading

A.

過年、過節、送禮

中國人過年過節的時候，常到親戚朋友家裏去拜年拜節。在街上碰見朋友彼此都說：「拜年」，「拜節」，「恭喜」，甚麼的。在陰曆(lì)五月節，八月節，或是臘(là)月還常給朋友送禮，讓朋友知道你很尊(dzūn)敬(jìng)他們，或是謝謝朋友過去的幫忙。一位美國陸軍上尉在台灣工作，他也學了中國的風俗習慣(gwàn)。有一次八月節，黃大衛上尉送給他朋友張大中兩盒(hé)月餅(bǐng)一盒糖(táng)果。他叫用人送去，同時在他的名片上寫着：



月餅兩盒糖果一盒　送上

張大中先生
　　　太太　收

美國陸軍上尉
黃大衛　敬送

名片 míngpyàn
N: a visiting card

用人回來的時候還帶着張大中先生的一張名片，上頭寫着：

送來月餅兩盒糖果一盒已收到
謝謝！
張大中
九月十五日

過年的時候當然中國人彼此也用寄拜年片的法子拜年。所以黃大衛跟他太太——從前是林南絲小姐，也印了些中文的拜年片，給中國朋友拜年。他們的拜年片上頭印着：

恭祝
聖誕
敬賀
新年

黃大衛
黃林南絲
鞠躬

1.	恭祝	jù	V:	(I or we) respectfully wish (you)
2.	聖誕	dàn	N:	birthday of a god (Merry Christmas)
3.	敬賀	hè	V:	(I or we) respectfully congratulate (you)
4.	鞠躬	jyú gung	V:	to salute, to bow

B. 句子

(一)陸軍婦女隊作了很多餅招待新兵.

(二)無論在那兒士兵碰見軍官都得敬禮.

(三)中國人很尊敬老人,因為老人都很有經驗.

(四)張小姐病了,我給他送了一盒兒糖,跟好些花兒.

(五)長江有很多支流,所以長江一帶地方出產很豐(feng)富.

(六)禮拜堂歡迎弟兄們去作禮拜,可是不能在裏頭鬧事.

(七)朋友畢業結婚或是得兒子,你都可以對他說:「恭喜!恭喜!」

(八)下月初我們的支$\overset{\text{ywán}}{\text{援}}$部隊一到,就可以把王村奪回來了.

(九)房子已經蓋好了,有幾個小地方再收拾收拾就可以出賣了.

(十)中國政府雖然宣佈用陽曆,可是過年過節的時候還是用陰曆.

(十一)雖然敵人逃兵告訴我們他們的$\overset{\text{dzǔ}}{\text{阻}}$絕雷區在那兒,可是我們還得再派飛機去偵察一次.

简体字练习

(一) 阴历新年比阳历新年晚差不多一个月.

(二) 阳历一个月最多有卅一天,阴历不一样.阴历一个月最多就有卅天.阴历月大有卅天,月小有廿九天.

(三) 过年过节的时候,人人都送礼.这是中国的旧风俗习惯.

(四) 无论在那儿,士兵看見軍官都得敬礼.服从长官是每个軍人的职务.

(五) 这个地方风景美极了.这个地方不但风景好出产也丰富.

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C. Characters (No. 871- 878)

871.	碰	pèng	V: to bump into, run into	碰見 - meet by accident
872.	恭	gūn	BF:respectful,	恭喜 - congratulations
873.	曆 (历)	lì	BF: calendar	陰曆 - Lunar calendar 陽曆 - Solar calendar
874.	尊	dzwūn	BF: esteem, respect	尊敬 - respect
875.	敬	jìng	BF: respectful; revere	尊敬 - respect 敬禮 - salute
876.	盒	hé	N/M: small box	
877.	餅	bǐng	M: cakes,pastry	月餅 - moon cake
878.	糖	táng	N: sugar,candy	糖果 - candies and fruits; preserved; crystallized fruits

VI. Writing

A. Writing (Characters 576-580)

另 程 力

攻 造

B. Radicals

1. 口	(mouth, 30)	as in:	另
2. 禾	(growing grain, 115)	as in:	程
3. 力	(strength, 19)	as in:	力
4. 攴	(tap, rap, 66)	as in:	攻
5. 辶	(to run & stop, 162)	as in:	造

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C. Dictionary Drill

Sixty Common Chinese Radicals - "Man" Group

Radical Number	Name	Radical	English Meaning	Examples
9	tān-lì-jén-erh	亻, 人	Man	你 今
19	lì	力	Power	動 加 努
30	k'ǒu	口	Mouth	吃 可 右 哭 和
38	nǚ	女	Woman	好 妹 妻
44	shīh	尸	Corpse	尺 屋
61	shù-hsīn-erh	忄, 心, 小	Heart	快 忙 念 愛 恭

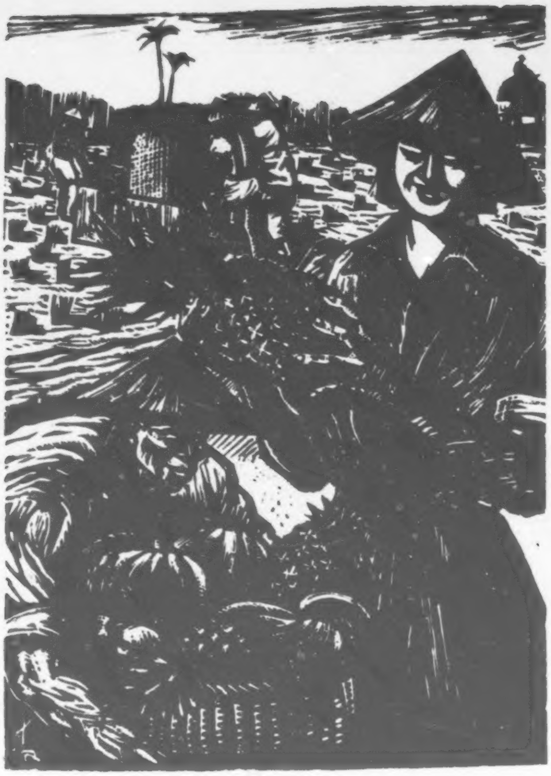
1. **Exercise:** Find from dictionary Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning
值			仍		
如			展		
健			吵		
効			慌		
尹			尾		
居			怪		
慈			呼		

2. Home Work: Find from dictionary the Wade-Giles romanization and meaning for the following characters:

	Wade-Giles Romanization	Meaning		**Wade-Giles Romanization**	**Meaning**
憂			唇		
怖			伴		
勇			令		
履			勁		
嫁			俯		
妙			勵		
哺			加		

Harvest 收穫



第一百三十一課

núng
中國農業

第一部　對話

núng
白：張先生，我們今天談一談中國農業，怎麼樣？

núng　núng
張：好.我們中國是一個農業國家，農民佔全國人口百分之八十.

núng　núng　chǔ
白：農村的發展跟農業的發達一定是中國社會經濟的基礎了？

núng　núng
張：是的.一個農業的國家，農業發達國家才能進步.

núng　núng tyán
白：那麼，除了城市以外多半的地方都是農村農田了？

núng tyán　núng tyán
張：農田很多，不但平地，連山地都利用來做農田.

白: 要是從飛機往下看一定很好看.

張: 對了特別是南方的稻田(dàu tyán).稻田裏有水,從飛機上往下看好像很多鏡(jìng)子似的.

白: 說到稻田(dàu tyán),北方沒有麼?

張: 中國南方跟北方的出產不同.南方出產米所以有稻田(dàu tyán).北方出產麥(mài)跟高粱(lyáng).

白: 為甚麼出產不同?是不是南方人吃米,北方人吃麵(myàn)的緣(ywán)故?

張: 北方地多沙,並且水也比較少,種麥(mài)跟高粱(lyáng)合適,種稻(dàu)得需要很多水.

白: 這樣說來,北方的雨量沒有南方的多了?

張: 對了、南方雨季長雨量多,往北雨量越來越少,並且南方河也很多灌溉(gwàn gài)農(núng)田(tyán)比較容易.

白: 我在畫兒跟電影兒上,看見過灌溉(gwàn gài)農(núng)田(tyán)的法子.

張: 舊法子是用水車把水弄到田(tyán)裏去.每

家農(núng)田(tyán)都有堤(tí),水就不會流到別的地方去.

白: 中國農(núng)產米跟麥(mài)算是大宗(dzūng)出產,除了米跟麥(mài)以外還有些甚麼出產?

張: 還有很多.大豆,茶葉,煙葉,棉花,等等,都可以算是重要的農(núng)產.

白: 中國農(núng)業生產的法子還是不變麼?

張: 改良了不少了.比方說從前用人力用牛馬種地,現在改用農(núng)機具,在品種方面也不斷試驗改良,增加粮(lyáng)食生產.

白: 肥(féi)料方面呢?

張: 也用化學肥(féi)料並且製造很好的農(núng)機具,減輕農(núng)民担負.政府訓練技術人員幫助農(núng)民關於農(núng)業的各種問題.

白: 那麼,中國農(núng)業技術一定比從前進步了?

張: 對了.不但在技術方面改良.中國政府也實行土地改革跟耕(gēng)地減租給農(núng)人

很大好處.

白: 聽說在台灣土地改革跟$\overset{\text{gēng}}{耕}$地減租成績辦的好極了.

張: 對了. 一切都在研究,並且不斷改良,技術進步,農民的担負減輕,生產自然越來越$\overset{\text{fēng}}{豐}$富了.

白: 聽說各國政府派人到台灣去研究$\overset{\text{núng}}{農}$業問題.

張: 不但各國政府派人到台灣去.中國政府還派人到很多國家去幫助他們發展$\overset{\text{núng}}{農}$業.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

China's Agriculture

Bái: Mr. Jāng, shall we discuss China's agriculture today?

Jāng: Good! China is an agricultural nation. Farmers comprise eighty percent of its total population.

Bái: Then the development of the rural village and agriculture must be the foundations of China's social economy.

Jāng: You are correct. In an agricultural nation, progress is only possible when agriculture is well developed.

Bái: Then, aside from cities, most of the land should consist of rural villages and farms.

Jāng: There are large numbers of farms. Not only are plains used for farms, but mountainous lands are also utilized.

Bái: If we looked down from an airplane, the scenery must be very beautiful.

Jāng: Right! This is particularly so with the rice fields of the South. Such fields are covered with water. From the airplane this makes it look like a mirror.

Bái: Speaking of rice fields, doesn't North China have them?

Jāng: The products of North and South China are not the same. The South produces rice, therefore it has rice fields. North China produces wheat and sorghum.

Bái: Why do they produce different products? Is it because southerners eat rice and northerners eat wheat flour?

Jāng: North China's soil is sandy. Furthermore it has relatively little water. It is more suited for the planting of wheat and sorghum. Rice planting requires a lot of water.

Bái: In that case, North China's rainfall must be less than South China's.

Jāng: That is correct. South China has a long rainy season and greater rainfall. The further north you go, the smaller the rainfall. Furthermore South China has a great number of rivers. It is relatively easy to irrigate the fields.

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Bái: In the pictures and the movies I have seen methods of farm irrigation.

Jāng: The old method is to use windmills (or water wheels) to move water into the fields. Each farm has its own dikes. These keep the water from flowing elsewheres.

Bái: Rice and wheat can be considered as the large volume products of China's agricultural production. Aside from these, what are other products?

Jāng: There are many others. Soya beans, tea leaves, tobacco, and cotton, etc., may all be considered as important agricultural products.

Bái: Haven't production methods in China's agriculture been changed?

Jāng: They have been improved quite a bit. For instance, previously they used manpower or cattle and work horses to cultivate the land. Now they are using agricultural machinery. There has also been incessant experimentation and improvement with regards to breeding stock. This has increased foodstuff production.

Bái: What about fertilizers?

Jāng: They are now using chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, very good farm machines are being manufactured, reducing the farmers' burdens. The government has trained technical personnel to assist the farmers with regards to various farming problems.

Bái: In that case, there must have been quite a bit of improvement in China's agricultural techniques compared to the past.

Jāng: Right! Not only has there been technical improvements, but the Chinese Government has also carried out land reform and reduction of cultivated land rents, affording the farmers many benefits.

Bái: I understand that land reform and land rental reduction in Taiwan have had very excellent records.

Jāng: This is correct. Everything is under continuous study and incessant improvement. Technical progress and reduction of the farmers' burdens naturally lead to more and more abundant production.

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Bái: I understand that many nations have sent people to Taiwan to study agricultural problems.

Jāng: Not only has this been done, but China has also sent people to many countries to assist them in developing their agriculture.

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Vocabulary

第二部 生詞

257.	cháyè	茶葉	N:	tea (leaf)
258.	chūchǎn	出產	N/V:	production/ produce
259.	dàdòu	大豆	N:	soya bean
260.	dàdzūng	大宗	Nu-M:	large amount
261.	fùdān (dānfù)	負擔	V/N:	be responsible/ burden
262.	gāulyáng	高粱	N:	sorghum
263.	gēngdì	耕地	N:	cultivated land
264.	gwàngài	灌溉	V:	irrigate
265.	jīchǔ	基礎	N:	foundation
266.	jìngdz	鏡子	N:	mirror
267.	jyǎnchīng	減輕	V:	reduce, lighten
268.	jyǎndzū	減租	VO:	reduce rent
269.	lyángshŕ	糧食	N:	foodstuff
270.	pǐnjǔng	品種	N:	breeding stock (seeds)
271.	rénlì	人力	N:	man-power
272.	rénywán	人員	N:	personnel
	272.1 jìshu-rénywán	技術人員	N:	technical personnel
273.	núngjyujī	農具機	N:	farm machines
274.	núngtswūn	農村	N:	village
275.	núngtyán	農田	N:	field (farm)
276.	shāndì	山地	N:	mountain areas, mountainous land
277.	shŕsyíng	實行	V:	carry out
278.	shr̀yàn	試驗	V/N:	test/ experiment
279.	shwěichē	水車	N:	windmill, water wheel
280.	tí	堤	N:	dike
281.	yānyè	烟葉	N:	tobacco leaf
282.	yǔlyàng	雨量	N:	amount of rain, rainfall

生詞練習

1. 茶葉是中國的有名農(núng)產品,從前運到英美各國很受歡迎.
2. 美國出產豐(fēng)富,在世界上可以算是佔第一位.
3. 大豆的用處很多,中國北方出產大豆特別多.
4. 茶葉大豆烟葉等等,都是中國的重要農(núng)產,可是米跟麥(mài)算是最大宗的出產.
5. 他一家一共有十幾個人,所以他的負擔很重.
6. 在中國北方高粱(lyáng)長得很高,人走進種高粱(lyáng)的地去,就看不見了.
7. 中國人利用所有的地作耕(gēng)地.
8. 離河很遠的地方灌溉(gwàngài)是一個大問題.
9. 語言是世界和平的基礎(chǔ).
10. 你可以用鏡(jìn)子作信號.

11. 我得想法子減輕我的擔負.

12. 在這兒房租一年比一年貴,沒有減租的希望.

13. 米是南方人最重要的糧(lyáng)食,麦(mài)是北方人重要的糧(lyáng)食.

14. 台灣對品種方面還不斷試驗改良.

15. 那個國家經濟很發達,可是人力不夠.

16. 台灣送了不少農(núng)業技術人員到非洲去.

17. 有了農(núng)具機可以減輕不少人力.

18. 改良農(núng)村生活是農(núng)業國家必得辦的事情.

19. 山地種稻(dàu)不合適,灌溉(gwàn gài)很難.

20. 這個辦法甚麼時候實行呢?

21. 我最怕作化學試驗.

22. 在美國很少看見用水車灌溉(gwàn gài)農田.

23. 建築堤(tí),不讓水隨便流到別地方去.

24. 離海近的地方雨量很多.

第三部 問題

L.131

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國是怎麼樣的國家?
2. 中國的農民佔全國人口的百分之幾?
3. 中國社會經濟的基礎是甚麼?
4. 中國除了城市以外多半的地方都是甚麼?
5. 中國的農田都在平地嗎?
6. 從飛機上看中國南方的稻田有甚麼好看的?
7. 中國南方跟北方的出產有甚麼不同?
8. 為甚麼出產不同?
9. 南方的雨量比北方多嗎?
10. 南方除了雨量比北方多以外河也多. 河多對農田有甚麼方便?
11. 中國灌溉農田的舊法子是甚麼?
12. 除了米跟麥以外中國還有些甚麼出產?
13. 中國的農業生產舊法子是甚麼?
14. 改良的法子呢?

15. 中國農產物的品種還是跟從前一樣嗎？

16. 品種的試驗改良對糧食生產有甚麼影響？

17. 中國現在用的是甚麼肥料？

18. 農具機對農民有甚麼好處？

19. 政府還訓練甚麼樣的人員幫助農民關於農業的各種問題？

20. 中國政府不但訓練技術人員幫助農民關於農業的各種問題，並且實行了兩個甚麼政策？

21. 臺灣現在的土地改革和耕地減租辦的很好，這對農民和生產有甚麼關係？

22. 除了各國派人到中國去研究農業問題以外，中國政府對別的國家在農業方面有甚麼幫助？

23. 大家合作的時候可以減輕工作的負擔嗎？為甚麼？

24. 美國出產的糧食每年是不是剩下很多？為

甚麼?

25. 現在美國農人耕地多半是用農具機，還有用人力和馬的麼?

26. 實行一件事比說更容易麼?為甚麼?

27. 美國那部的山地很多?

28. 你想一個人念書的時候應當有一個好的基礎嗎?

29. 要是你想知道一個人是不是誠實你用甚麼法子去試驗他?

30. 堤有甚麼用?

31. 為甚麼現在美國人喜歡減輕重量?

32. 要是讓你負擔一件很重要的事，你得先好好的計劃嗎?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Unless he reduces the rent, that house will never be rented.
2. Peiping's rainfall is much less than that of Hongkong.
3. His weight was reduced by twelve pounds during the past month.
4. Tea leaves are an important export of China.
5. Is there enough man-power to build that school in three weeks?
6. The technical personnel are all college graduates.
7. Seed stock used in Taiwan have all been brought there from the mainland.
8. A good foundation in high (middle) school will make it easier for him to go to college.
9. All farm machinery must be purchased from foreign countries. They do not make any themselves.
10. The water was as clear as a mirror. Isn't it beautiful?
11. If our burdens are not reduced, we will not be able to live.
12. That city buys a great deal of foodstuffs. They do not produce any themselves.
13. It is more difficult to use mountainous land than flat land.
14. Cultivated land is more expensive than mountainous land.
15. Soya beans are used as foodstuff in many Asian countries.
16. When will they carry out rental-reduction in that province?
17. They have been experimenting with the use of mountainous land during the past five years.
18. Tobacco leaves grow very well in the central areas of that country.
19. Cultivated land usually has good irrigation.

20. Waterwheels are used to cultivate some kinds of land.

21. Large amounts of tobacco leaves are shipped to Hongkong each year.

22. Do you have any farms outside your city?

23. Before they start working on anything else, they must first build a dike around that city.

24. Sorghum is used in many countries as foodstuff for human beings.

25. What are some of the products from your city?

26. Villages usually have less people than cities.

V. Reading

A.

日記

中共佔領大陸以後，不但勞動階級被派到新疆(jyāng)西藏開闢(pì)荒(hwāng)地，就是知識份子也得離開原來的工作，被派到鄉下農田去耕(gēng)地，實行勞動改造，完全沒有了自由。下面是一個大學畢業的學生，被派到上海附近一個農村的「紅旗農業社」工作寫的日記。雖然是宣傳的東西，可是我們還可以看出來，在中共統治下人民被政府强迫(pwò)工作的情形。

十一月八日　晴

今天是我們到農業社來參加工作的第二天。吃完了早飯幾位老同志(jr̀)帶我們到田裏去除草。這是我們到農業社以後第一天作工。到了田裏以後老同志告訴

我們除草的時候要很小心的除去每一根草.講完以後又自己作了一會兒讓我們看.

我們得在這兒工作幾個禮拜才能到別的地方去工作.這個工作看起來很容易,可是我們的手總不聽指揮 (hwēi),有時候不小心把田裏的大豆 (dòu) 給弄斷了,特別是幾位女同志們工作了一天手就疼了.可是他們不怕吃苦,手疼了把手包起來繼續的工作.這個時候才知道農人的苦,才知道我們知識份子只有經過勞動才能把自己變成一個勞動人民的知識份子.

紅旗農業社	N: Red Flag Farm Co-op
日記	N: diary

B. 句子

(一)那個玻璃 (bwō lí) 盒子讓我碰壞了.

(二)中共强迫人民到西藏去耕地.

(三)有人反對在能耕種的土地上蓋房子.

(四)張師長的性情好,士兵不但都尊敬他也很願意聽他指揮.

(五)晴天的時候我們應當把雨衣買好了預備下雨穿.

(六)歷史書上說,有些國家在沒有出產的時候人民吃草根樹皮.

(七)中共跟蘇聯的領袖過去彼此稱「同志」,現在彼此的「志」願已經不「同」了.

(八)陰歷新年,小孩子又吃糖又吃餅,真高興.可是用人覺得事情太多,頭疼極了.

简体字练习

(一)他想毕业以后到乡下下当农人过农家的生活.

(二)老張到那个农业社去的那天,天气好极了.天上一点儿云彩都没有.

(三)共产党主張知识份子应当跟劳動阶级学习.

(四)他讲完以后让我们作着给他看.要是我们还不会,他再讲,我们继续作,不断练习.

(五)中共与苏联之关系越变越坏.再这样下去,総有一天彼此不愿意往来.

C. Characters (No. 879-885)

879. 耕 gēng	V: to plough, till	耕地	- to plough land
		耕種	- to plough and sow
880. 迫 pwò	BF: oppress	强迫	- to force
		被迫	- be forced
881. 晴 chíng	SV: clear, blue sky	晴天	- clear sky
882. 志 jr̀	BF: will, ambition	同志	- comrade
883. 根 gēn	N/M: root;base/ (for rope,pipe,grass, etc.)	一根草	- a blade of grass
884. 揮 hwēi	BF: wield, to shake, wave, scatter; direct	指揮	- direct; direction
		發揮	- elaborate, elucidate
885. 疼 téng	SV: pain, ache	頭疼	- head ache

VI. Writing

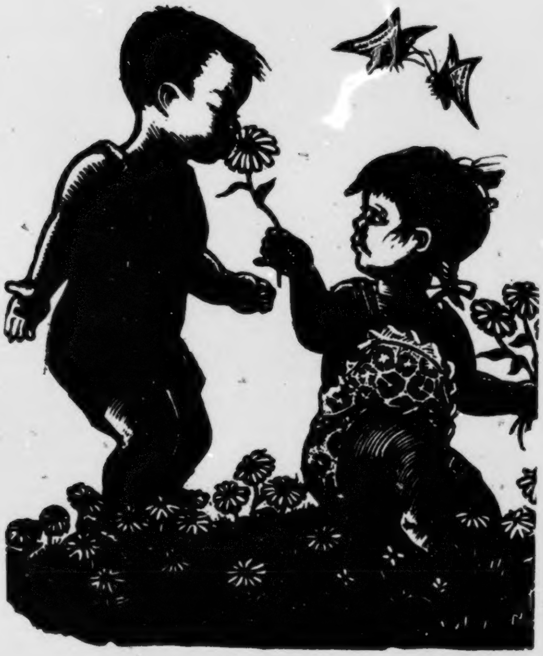
A. Writing (Characters 581-585)

調　避　免

登　箱

B. Radicals

1. 言 (words, 149) as in: 調
2. 辶 (to run & stop, 162) as in: 避
3. 儿 (man going, 10) as in: 免
4. 癶 (legs spread out, 105) as in: 登
5. ⺮ (bamboo, 118) as in: 箱



Kiss

VOCABULARY INDEX

B			LESSON
Běifá	N:	Northern Expedition	120
běndwèi	N:	main body (mil.)	128
bǐngbù	Ph:	"contrary to general belief, it isn't ....."	130
búdàudé	SV:	immoral	124
dàudé	N/SV:	virtue; morals/virtuous	
bǔchūngrénywán	N:	replacement	125
bǔchūng	V:	replace	125
bǔjí jóusyàn	N:	axis of supply	128
bùjǎng hwèiyǐ	N:	Secretary Conference Ministers' Conference	127
bùjǎng	N:	Minister (Secretary)	
byǎumyàn (shang)	A:	outwardly; superficially	123
byǎumyàn	N:	appearance; surface	123
byédùngdwèi (dwèiywán)	N:	ranger	125
dwèiywán	N:	member of group, corps, etc.	
C			
cháyè	N:	tea (leaf)	131
chángshēngbùlǎu	Ph:	everlasting life	130
chēdwèi	N:	convoy (land)	121
chéngrèn	N/V:	recognition/recognize, admit	126
chéngshŕ	SV:	honest; sincere	124
chīngswàn	V:	liquidate	123
chíngbàujyūngwān	N:	intelligence officer (G2 officer)	121
tsānèrjyūngwān	N:	G2 officer	121
chr̄kǔ	SV/VO:	suffer hardship	123
chŕjr̀ jèndǐ	N:	delaying position	128
chūchǎn	N/V:	production/produce	131
chúsyī	N:	New Year's Eve	129
chyānjr̀gūngji	N:	holding attack	125
chyánhòu	PW/MA:	before and after/about; first and last	127
chyánjǐn jóusyàn	N:	axis of advance	128
chyánsyī	N:	Eve, night before last	129
chyànjài	VO:	to owe money	124
chyàn	V:	to owe	124
jài	N:	debts	124
chyāngbǎu	N:	pillbox	125
chānglyóudàn	N:	rifle grenade	125
chyānglyóudàntǔng	N:	grenade launcher	125

		LESSON
chyāngshǒu	N: gunner (machine gun, automatic rifle, etc.)	121
chyǎngpwò	V: force, compel	123
chyáutóubǎu	N: bridge head	125
chyǔ	V: to marry; to take (a wife)	122
chyǔ tàitai	V: to take a wife, to marry a wife	122
chyǔsyāu	V: cancel; rescind	124
D		
dǎjìn	V: attack (into) take (a city, position)	122
dǎsǎu	V: to sweep (clean) up	129
dǎyìngjàng	VO: to fight a bitter battle	126
dàdòu	N: soya bean	131
dàdzūng	Nu-M: large amount	131
dàibyǎu	N/V: representative; delegate/ to represent	122
dàijyà	N: compensation; price	126
dānrèn	V: undertake, serve (as)	120
dànmù	N: barrage	128
dǎngbù	N: Local Councils of a Party	127
dǎngywán	N: party member	120
déyì	SV: well satisfied, elated	127
dìjǔ	N: landlord; landowner	123
dìsyà hwódùng	N: underground activity	120
dútsáijě	N: Dictator	127
dwèi	M: squad, team	120
dwèifu	V: deal with; confront	126
dwó	V: to seize	125
dyàndǎufēidàn	N: guided missile	121
dyàndž	N: electron	121
dyàndžsywé	N: electronics	
dyébàuywán	N: agent	128
dyébàu	N: intelligence	128
jyāndyé	N: spy	128
dzběnjyā	N: capitalist	123
dzběn	N: capital (in a business	123
dzjrlǐng	N: Self-governing Colonies	127
dzjr	N: Self-governing districts	127
dzjr	N: Self-control, autonomy	127
dzshā	V/N: commit suicide/suicide	130
dzá	BF/SV: mixed; miscellaneous	126
dzájr	N: magazine; periodicals	123
dzàu	N: stove; kitchen	129
jìdzàu	VO: sacrifice to the kitchen god	129
dzàuwáng	N: kitchen god (king or ruler)	129

			LESSON
dzǔjyé jèndì	N:	blocking position	128
dzǔjywé léichyū	N:	barrier minefield	128
dzǔnglǐ	N/V:	a prime minister/ to superintend	122
	N:	Director General	122
dzǔngsz̄lìng	N:	Commander-in-Chief	126
dzùngdz	N:	boiled pastry filled with glutinous rice, sweet or salty stuff, and wrapped in bamboo leaves, pyramidal in shape.	130
dzwòjàn jìhwà	N:	operation plan	125
dzwòjàn syùnlyàngwān	N:	operation and training officer	125
tsānsān jyūngwān	N:	G3 officer	125
dzwūnjìng	V:	respect	130

F

fángchyū dìjìngsyàn	N:	boundary of sectors of defense	128
fàngchì	V:	give up; sbandon	126
fēijīkù	N:	hangar	121
fēisyíngywán	N:	pilot	125
fēnlyèchéng	V:	divided into	120
fēnlyè	V/N:	cleave, divide itself/ cleavage	120
fǔchūnghūngjà	V/N:	dive bombing	121
fùdān	V/N:	be responsible/burden	131

G

gǎidzàu	N/V:	reconstruction/reconstruct, rebuild	123
gǎilyáng	N/V:	improvement/improve	123
gǎnsždwèi	N:	dare-to-die corps	120
gāulyáng	N:	sorghum	131
gēngdì	N:	cultivated land	131
gǔdùng	V:	rouse, incite; instigate	122
gūngjījōu	N:	assault boat	125
gūngjīkāishř r̀chī	N:	D-day	128
Gùngchǎn jítwán	N:	Communist bloc	127
jítwán	N:	bloc	127
gùngchyū	N:	Communist area	122
Gùnghédǎng	N:	the Republican Party	124
gùngtúng	A:	joint, jointly, common	120

			LESSON
gwàngài	V:	irrigate	131
gwàngjyē	VO:	stroll along the streets	129
gwàng	V:	stroll; visit	
gwèidzú	N:	the nobility; imperial clan	127
Gwó-Gùng Dòujēng	N:	The Nationalist-Communist Conflict (Struggle)	120
dòujēng	N:	struggle, conflict	
Gwóhwèi	N:	Congress (National); Parliament	124
Gwóhwèidǎng	N:	Congress Party	127
gwólì	BF:	established (set up) by the (Federal) Government	124
Gwówùywàn	N:	Department of State,State Council	122
H			
hángkūngmǔjyàn	N:	aircraft carrier	121
hángkūng	N:	aviation	
hòusùng	V/N:	evacuate, evacuation	128
hùsyāng	A:	mutually; reciprocal	126
hwādēng	N:	fancy lanterns	130
hwèilù	N/V:	bribes/ to bribe	129
J			
jàndòujī	N:	fighter (airplane)	121
jàndòuchēlyàng	N:	combat vehicle	121
jànjyàn	N:	battleship, warship. capital	121
jāudài	N/V:	entertainment/ entertain	126
jēbì yānmù	N:	smoke curtain	125
jēnchájī	N:	reconnaissance plane	121
jēngywè chūyī	TW:	Chinese New Year's Day (the 1st day of the 1st month of the lunar calendar)	129
jèngjr̀jyú	N:	Bureau (office) of Politics, Political Bureau	127
jèngshr̀	SV:	formal	123
jèngtsè	N:	policy	122
jōu	N:	congee, mush, gruel	129
làbā(r)jōu	N:	gruel eaten on the 8th day of the 12th lunar month	129
jōujǎng	N:	Governor (of a State)	126
jōuyìhwèi	N:	State Assembly	124
jōuyìywán	N:	Assemblyman	
jīchǔ	N:	foundation	131
jīgwān	N:	an organization	123
jīhweijǔyìjě	N:	opportunist	122
jíjyòu	V/N:	administer first aid, first aid	128
jípǔchē	N:	jeep	121
jì	V:	to offer sacrifice	129

jìdu	N/V:	envy; hate/ jealous;hate; envy, supicious	126
jìn dzwèidà lìlyàng	Ph:	exert mazimum effort	120
lìlyàng	N:	strength, power	
jìn	V:	exert, use up, complete	
yǒu lìlyang	SV:	to be powerful	
jìnyibù	V:	take a step forward, take a further step	122
jìngdz	N:	mirror	131
jìngsywǎn	N/V:	election contest/ to compete (run) in the election	124
sywǎn	V:	choose; elect	
hòusywǎnrén	N:	candidate	
jr̄shr̀fèndž	N:	educated people	123
fèndž	N:	an element	
jŕmínbùtsz̀jǎng	N:	Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Colonies; Under-Secretary of State of the Colonies	127
tsz̀jǎng	N:	Vice-minister; Under-Secretary	
jŕshēngfēijī	N:	helicoptor	125
jr̀kūngchywán	N:	air supremacy	121
jǔdíkàngsyàn	N:	main line of resistance	128
jǔfù	N:	mistress of a household,housewife	129
jǔjāng	N/V:	advocate/ advocate	122
jǔsyí	N:	chairman (of a meeting)	122
jǔyàubǔjílù	N:	main supply route	121
jūngyāng	N:	center, central	125
Jūngyāng wěiywánhwèi	N:	Central (Political) Council	127
wěiywán	N:	Committee member; a deputy; a special commissioner	
wěiywánhwèi	N:	Committee	
jǔnglèi	N:	types, kinds, classes	130
jwānmén	SV/A:	specialized / specially	123
jwúyè	N:	bamboo leaves	130
jwúdz	N:	bamboo	
jyātíng	N:	home; family	124
jyānjìn	V:	to imprison	127
jyānmyè	V:	annihilate	123
jyānshr̀	V/N:	watch, surveillance	125
jyǎnchīng	V:	reduce, lighten	131
jyǎndzū	VO:	reduce rent	131
jyǎnjŕ (de)	A:	simply, just	128
jyàndwèi	N:	fleet	121
jyāng	N:	river (large)	130
jyǎnghé	n/V:	settlement/ to discuss settlement of a dispute	123
jyànglwòsǎn	N:	parachute	121
jyāutūng lùsyàn	N:	route of communication	128
jyàushòu	N/V:	professor / teach	123
jyēshén	VO:	welcome the gods	129

			LESSON
jyé	N:	festival	130
dēngjyé	N:	Lantern Festival	
wǔywè jyé	N:	Fifth Moon Festival	
báywè jyé	N:	Eighth Moon Festival (Mid-Autumnal)	
jūngchyōu jyé	N:	Eighth Moon Festival (Mid-Autumnal)	
jyěfàng	V:	liberate	124
jyòuhùjān	N:	aid station	128
jyūngwān sywésyàu	N:	Officers' School	120
jyūngwān yùbèi sywésyàu	N:	Officers' Preparatory School	120
jyūnhwǒkù	N:	ammunition depot	120
jyūnsyǎng	N:	pay for military personnel	126

K

kāipìhwāngdì	V:	to reclaim neglected fields; to open up waste lands	124
kǎujìn	V:	pass examination and enter	120
kǎu	V:	give or take an examination	
kǒuhàu	N:	slogan; watchword	122
kwòchūng	V/N:	expand/ expansion	120
kūngjūng jānchá	V/N:	air reconnaissance	128
kūngjyūnjūngdwèi	N:	squadron (air force)	121

L

lālǔng	V:	to associate with some one for a purpose	127
làywè	TW:	the last (12th) month in the lunar calendar	129
làbā(rP	TW:	the 8th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar	
láideje	RV:	there is enough time	125
láibuji	RV:	there isn't enough time	
láiywán	N:	source, origin	130
láuli	N:	labor; manual labor	123
lìfǎ	V:	draw up laws; legislate	124
lìyùng	V/N:	use, utilize/ use, utilization	120
línghwún	N:	soul, spirit	130
língtūng	SV:	be well informed	129
lǐngsyòu	N:	leader	122
lúngchwán	N:	Dragon boat (used in Fifth Moon Festival racing)	130

			LESSON
lyǎnbāng jèngfǔ	N:	Federal Government	126
lyánrèn	V:	re-appointment (re-elected) to office	124
lyànài	V/N:	fall in love with/ love between the sexes	124
tán lyànài	V:	fall in love with	
lyáng	N/M:	a beam/(of a bridge)	126
lyángshŕ	N:	foodstuff	131
lyǎngchī jànchē	N:	amphibious tank	128

M

mǎn	CF:	full, brim full, filled to the top	130
mǎnjyē	Ph:	street full of.......	
máikwàng	N:	coal-mine	127
méi	N:	coal	
mínbīng	N:	People's militia	126
Mínjǔdǎng	N:	Democratic Party	124

N

nàisyìng	N/SV:	endurance, patience/ patient	126
nèibù	N:	interior	
Núli	N:	slave	124
Hēinú	N:	Negro slave	
nǔlì	SV/A:	endeavoring/ exert one's strength	127
núngjyujī	N:	farm machines	131
núngmínbàudùng	N:	farmers' rioting	122
bàudùng	N/V:	uprising, rioting/ riot	
núngtswūn	N:	village	131
núngtyán	N:	field (farm)	131
núngyè	N:	agriculture	123
nyánfàn	N:	new year meals	129

P

pài	N:	clique, faction	120
dzwǒpài	N:	leftlist faction	
yòupài	N:	rightist faction	
pàutǎdǐnggài	N:	cupola	121
pàutǎ	N:	turret	
péichyán	VO:	lose money	124
pèihé	V/N:	coordinate	121
pīping	N/V:	criticism/ criticize	123

			LESSON
pǐnjǔng	N:	breeding stock (seeds)	131
pwò	V:	compel; press; force; persecute	126

R

rènau	SV/N:	bustling; lively/ excitement	129
rénlì	N:	man-power	131
Rénmín-gùnghégwó	N:	People's Republic (of China)	122
rénshān rénhǎi	Ph:	a guge crowd; (human mountain and human sea)	129
rénywán	N:	personnel	131
jìshu rénywán	N:	technical personnel	

S

sàn	V:	disperse, dissipate, discharge	130
sànbīngsyàn	N:	skirmish line	128
shāndì	N:	mountain areas, mountainous land	131
shāngsyīn	SV/VO:	sad/ break one's heart	124
shēnchǐng (lyàng)	N:	requisition	125
shén	N:	god, spirit, fairy	130
shēngjí	VO:	to be promoted	126
shēng	V:	ascend; arise; rise	
jí	M:	grade, rank	
shènglì	SV/N:	victory	120
shǒulǐng	N:	leader, chief	127
shǒusyàng	N:	Chief Minister of State, Prime Minister	127
shr̄bài	N/V:	failure/ failure/ fail	122
Shr̄fàn dàsywé	N:	Normal University (Teachers' College)	122
shr̄rén	N:	poet	130
shŕjì (shang)	SV/A:	practical/ actually	123
shŕsyíng	V:	carry out	131
shr̀yàn	V/N:	test/ experiment	131
shūjìjǎng	N:	Secretary General	127
shūjì	N:	clerk; secretary	
shwěichē	N:	windmill, water wheel	131
sùnglǐ	VO:	to give presents	129
syàtái	V:	to resign from the job; get off the stage	127
syán	SV:	salty	130
syàndài	N/TW:	the present generation; the present time/ modern	127
syànfǎ	N:	Constitution	126
syāngsyìn	V:	mutural trust and confidence; believe in	129

			LESSON
syàngpíjōu	N:	rubber boat	125
syàngpí	N:	rubber	
syǐnǎu	VO:	brain washing	123
syìywàn	N:	theatre; operahouse	124
syīnnyán	TW:	the New Year	129
Syīnshēnghwó Yùndùng	N:	The New Life Movement	120
syìnhàu	N:	signal	125
syíngjèn shr̀gwānjǎng	N:	sergeant major	128
syíngjèng	N:	administration	
syìngchíng	N:	temper; disposition	124
syìngfú	N/SV:	welfare, happy	127
syúnyángjyàn	N:	cruiser	121
Sywānchwánbù	N:	Ministry of Information	122
sywésyí	N/V:	learning/ learn	123

T

tánpànhépíng	VO:	negotiate peace	122
tànjàudēng	N:	searching light	128
tánggwǒ	N:	candies and fruits; preserved, crystallized fruits	129
táu	V:	escape; flee	122
tí	N:	dike	131
tsèlyángywán	N:	surveyor	126
tswūndz	N:	village	120
tsz̀shā	V:	assassinate	
tú	N/V:	map; picture; diagram/ expect; plan; desire	122
tùjī bùdwèi	N:	assault force(s)	125
tùjī	V:	to assault	
Tùryé	N:	rabbit god (Man-in-the-moon)	130
túngchíng	N/V:	sympathy/ sympathize	124
túngjr̀	N:	comrade	120
twēisywǎn	V:	elect	126
tyán	SV:	sweet (sugary)	130
tyāusywǎn	V:	select	120
tyāu	V:	select	
tyàu	V:	jump	121

W

wàijyāubùjǎng	N:	Minister of Foreign Affairs	122
wàijyāu	N:	foreign affairs; diplomatic	
wàijyāubù	N:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
bùjǎng	N:	Minister	

			LESSON
wán(r) chyán	VO:	to gamble; gamble for money	129
wán(r)	N/V:	play; to amuse oneself with; to find pleasure in	
wěidà	SV/N:	great, remarkable/ greatness	124

Y

yānyè	N:	tobacco leaf	131
yánjyouhwèi	N:	research association (group)	122
yāuchyóu	N/V:	request/ demand	122
yàurén	N:	important person	127
yánglì	N:	the solar calendar	129
yějàn yīywàn	N:	field hospital	128
yíjr̀	SV/A:	uniform; unanimous/ uniformly	126
yìjyànbuhé	Ph:	opinions differed	126
hé	SV:	agree; getting along	
bùhé	SV:	disagree; can't get along	
yìlyóu	V/N:	contain, containment	125
yīnlì	N:	lunar calendar	130
yīnmǔ	N:	an acre	
yīngtáushù	N:	cherry tree	126
yǔlyàng	N:	amount of rain, rainfall	131
yùnchi	N/SV:	luck; fortune/ lucky	129
yūnghù	V:	support (a principle or a person)	120
ywán	SV:	round	130
ywándùngchyānyǐnchē	N:	prime mover	121
ywánjù	N/V:	help; aid/ to assist; to relieve; to aid	127
ywèbǐng	N:	round pastry,(used during Mid-Autumnal Festival) moon cake	130
ywèlyàng	N:	moon	128

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